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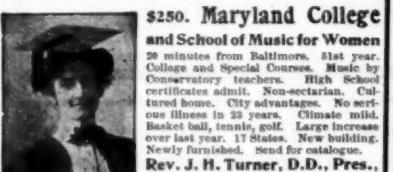
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

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Of recent promotions in the Navy none will be more heartily approved by officers of the Service and the public at large than that of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee to be Rear Admiral, vice Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., retired. In character, culture and experience Admiral Sigsbee conforms to the finest ideals of the American naval officer, and throughout his forty-four years of service has proved himself a steadfast exemplar of diligence, courage and devotion to duty. As an ensign he served under Farragut when that dauntless warrior forced the passage to Mobile Bay and under Porter at the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and in those engagements he disclosed to his superior officers the qualities of alertness, poise and initiative which so highly distinguish his subsequent career. During his term of service he has had command of nine warships, and while his skill as a commanding officer has justly been recognized as of the highest order, it is perhaps to his work in other branches of naval science that we should seek for special evidence of his genius and energy. He has been three times at the head of the Academic Department of the Naval Academy and a member of the Academic Board, once head of the Hydrographic Office, once Chief Intelligence Officer, a member of the Naval Board on Construction, a member of the Navy General Board and, at the time of his promotion, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and his work in all these important positions has been characterized by unflaging industry and the broadest professional skill. In deep sea exploration Admiral Sigsbee ranks among the foremost authorities in the world, and it is a token of his genius that many of the most important instruments used in such work by other nations are his own inventions. It is an interesting and but little known circumstance that two decorations bestowed upon him for his achievements in deep sea exploration, one by Queen Victoria and the other by William I., grandfather of the present German Emperor, together with two gold medals and diplomas presented by the British Government, went down with the ill-fated Maine in the harbor of Havana and were recovered long afterwards. The tragic fate of the Maine involved no reflection upon her commanding officer. He was advanced for "extraordinary heroism" and upon his return to Washington he was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Geographical Society, at which the President and one thousand five hundred naval officers and scientists paid earnest tribute to his worth as an officer and gentleman. An upright, modest and accomplished man, a naval officer of the finest attainments and the largest courage, and a scientist whose work has added greatly to the sum of human knowledge, his promotion to flag rank is the just reward of established merit which his countrymen everywhere will regard with the keenest satisfaction. Speaking of his promotion, Admiral Sigsbee is quoted in the Philadelphia Ledger as saying: "Naturally, I shall be pleased to attain flag rank. It is the ambition of all ensigns. The great epochs in the life of a naval officer are when he leaves the Academy, when he becomes first lieutenant of a fine ship, when he is relieved from watch duty, when he commands a ship of his own, and when he attains flag rank. It is a great change. Do I cling with any sentiment to the title of captain? Well, the most admirable position is to be captain of a battleship. You feel more independent, and get more real pleasure out of it than can be described."

Immediately after the close of the Civil War Mr. Alden, a well known journalist of New York, conceived the idea that conditions were favorable for the establishment of an empire upon the foundation of the republic, composed of States disunited, discordant, belligerent. He accordingly commenced the publication in New York of a weekly newspaper, which bore the title

of "The Imperialist," and having for its avowed object the establishment of an empire on the ruins of the United States. The result was so discouraging that Mr. Alden soon tired of paying for paper and printing and discontinued his Imperialist. It lived long enough, however, to show that Napoleonic methods were not applicable to this country and that there was nowhere, North or South, any desire to change our form of government. So the Imperialist, which was an entirely serious publication, passed into history as the most merry of the laugh-provoking conceits of Mr. Alden, whose specialty was humorous writing. Again the cry of imperialism is raised and this time in a negative sense, for while we are favored from time to time with expressions of opinion from a small and select body of gentlemen, proud to wear the title of "anti-imperialists," we find no answering argument in favor of the establishment of an empire. How anxious these anti-imperialist gentlemen are to relieve the strain of kicking at nothing is indicated by a communication appearing in the New York Evening Post of Aug. 8 by a writer signing himself "W. E. H." This anti-imperialist monomaniac goes so far as to insist that the use of the word "imperial" is an indication of hostility to republican institutions. Carrying his argument to its logical conclusion, it would follow that imperial photographs are among the things to be tabooed, that the use of the term "Empire State" is in the nature of high treason and that to wear an imperial is to class a man with the suspects. Such is the argumentum ad absurdum to which the loose and illogical talk of "anti-imperialists" tends. The truth is that the real peril to this country lies in exactly the opposite direction. Our danger is not in too much government, but in too little government; in the loosening of the bonds of authority and the substitution of rule by a mob, a "union," or some similar organization for the expression of local or class feeling or interest, for the orderly administration of laws enacted for the benefit of the community as a whole. If the "man on horseback" ever comes in this country it will be because the way is prepared for him by experiences akin to those of the French Terror, and because a community, eager for the security of life and property, is found willing to accept any measure of despotic control in preference to mob law. Those, therefore, who make it their business to rail at our government, and to excite a spirit of contempt and hostility toward those who administer it, are the real imperialists, for they are doing their little best to create the conditions out of which imperial authority grows.

While the naval search problem carried to a solution off the New England coast last week by the opposing squadrons of Rear Admirals Barker and Sands doubtless involved technical factors which are necessarily withheld from public discussion, the unconcealed results possess a far reaching importance. Simply stated, the outcome of the maneuvers was that the white squadron of Admiral Sands, representing the enemy, failing to meet the requirement that in order to win it must enter a port and remain there at least five hours without being discovered, was captured by the blue fleet of Admiral Barker and, figuratively speaking, "towed" into Bar Harbor. But the conditions under which this result was accomplished were relatively new and embodied elements which are bound to be of enormous influence in future naval warfare. Foremost among these elements is wireless telegraphy with which Admiral Barker was informed of the discovery of the enemy by his scouting ship, the Olympia, twenty-five miles away. Had it not been for this communication, projected through the wave currents of the air from a point beyond the horizon, the search might have continued for hours or even days, with the possibility of failure at the end. The movement executed by Admiral Sands was well calculated to mislead his adversary. Leaving Bar Harbor on Aug. 3 he ran three hundred miles to the south of Nova Scotia, keeping his ships well together, and two days later he doubled on his course and made for the coast of Maine, hoping to reach a port while Admiral Barker was seeking him further South. But with his scouting ship, the Olympia, fitted with apparatus for wireless telegraphy and his flagship, the Kearsarge, similarly equipped, Admiral Barker was able to locate the enemy from afar and capture him, thus demonstrating the great practical value of wireless communication in problems of coast defense. Scarcely less important is the proof which the recent maneuvers have given as to the value of swift, well-armed scouting ships equipped for wireless telegraphy and other systems of signalling. Such vessels seem bound to play an increasingly important part in the naval wars of the future. It is upon them that the fleet commander will depend for prompt, continuous, trustworthy information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, and just in proportion as that information is supplied the problems confronting him will be simplified and made easier. In view of the practical usefulness of wireless telegraphy as thus demonstrated under conditions closely stimulating those of actual war, the installation of the system on all our warships appears to be an immediate need. To prove its value and then fail to adopt would be inexcusable folly.

Our Naval Apprentice is a very creditable publication, devoted to the interests of apprentices and enlisted men of the United States Navy, to which it is always a pleasure to call attention. It is doing good service, for one thing, in laying stress upon old-fashioned sea-

manship, and showing that it has its place even on mastless ships. Lowering a mast, making a line fast, and numerous other duties required even on board of one of our floating machine shops, demand a skill not always indicated by rating marks. Men brought up from their youth at sea are more serviceable as petty officer because they possess the knack of doing things which can only be learned by daily contact with sea craft in their youth. The Apprentice commends the revival of an important feature in the training of apprentices and landsmen by the formation of the Training Squadron, bringing together the training ships in charge of a single officer of high rank, and one so exactly fitted for this special and important service as Admiral Wise. It also commends the spirit shown by the men of the Navy in enthusiastically following up every chance for athletic exercise, and the wisdom of the Navy Department in substituting sports developing the physique of the men for the fun of the olden times, which consisted in squeezing through flour besprinkled wind sails, twisting about in suspended barrels, bogus pie-eating, apple bobbing and the like. To Admiral Higginson is given the credit for inaugurating this movement for substituting, to some extent, outdoor sports and games for tiresome physical drills. Such measures as this tend to increase men's content with the Service and lessen the crime of desertion. Giving good conduct men a furlough, to enable them to visit their friends when in a home port, is another excellent measure. The railroad companies could greatly help in this if they could adopt the practice of the English railroads and permit men in the uniform of the national Service to travel at half rates. In spite of the well known conservatism of Navy men we may apply to our Navy the remark of Galileo, "she does move."

There is so much intelligent opposition to the scheme to establish a legal monopoly of the opium traffic in the Philippines that Governor Taft has decided and, we believe, wisely, to investigate the traffic in other countries before giving it a legal status in the archipelago. He has therefore appointed a commission, consisting of Major Edward C. Carter, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Bishop Brent, of Manila, and Dr. Albert, a prominent physician of that city, whose duty it will be to visit China, Japan, Java and other countries where the opium traffic is legalized and report as to the wisdom of establishing a similar traffic in the Philippines. We have already pointed out the questionable propriety of creating an opium monopoly in the islands, and suggested that if any such thing is done it should be only after the most careful inquiry into the results of the licensed traffic in other countries. The proposal is distinctly repugnant to American ideas, and we are by no means convinced that it is necessary even as a measure of public policy in the Philippines. The creation of the commission to investigate the matter must therefore be regarded as an eminently timely and sensible proceeding.

Our touchy Canadian neighbors have another cause for resentment against the United States, this time in the wish recently expressed by Ambassador Choate that a statue of Washington might be erected in London. Whereat the Canadians are highly indignant and don't mind saying so in vigorous language. Of course, they wholly ignore the fact that Mr. Choate, in the same speech, expressed the hope that a statue of Queen Victoria might be raised in the city of Washington, a suggestion which has been received in the United States with many cordial expressions of approval and few, if any, of protest. If the Canadian sentiment thus manifested had dominated England at the time, there would have been trouble for the man who ordered the ships of the Channel Fleet of the British navy to lower their flags when the news of Washington's death arrived.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Pryor, of the gunboat Bancroft, has been warmly recommended in a letter to the Navy Department by Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver for conspicuous service in saving the lives of wounded Venezuelans at the recent storming of Ciudad Bolivar by the Government forces. In his letter Lieutenant Commander Culver says: "Dr. Pryor organized in a public building an improvised hospital; squads of men were sent from the ship in search of the wounded, and they were soon being brought in from all directions. Dr. Pryor received a certain amount of assistance from two Venezuelan doctors, and from the surgeon of the French gunboat Jouffroy, but he personally performed sixty-six operations, many of them of a grave nature, and for an entire day and night was unremitting in his attentions to the wounded."

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung thinks that England is shaping us to her purposes of hostility toward Germany by the use of flattery, "for if the Yankees are touched in their vanity they can be led around like children." "The agitation against Germany," it says, "is, to a large extent, of British manufacture." But where is the agitation against Germany? We can find no evidence of it on this side of the Atlantic, nor of the expression which the Kreuz Zeitung tells us is so popular in the United States, since the war with Spain, that "we can lick the whole world." On the contrary that war has led us to some sober reflections upon the necessity for home defense.

There is great indignation among the officers and men of the U.S.S. Olympia—Rear Admiral Barker's scouting ship in the recent maneuvers off the New England coast—over the Associated Press report that the Olympia was captured by the "enemy" and hoisted a white flag. The plain truth of the matter is just this: The Olympia was not captured; she did not hoist a white flag at any time or in any way; she did not "come trailing in flying a white flag," as she came ahead of the fleet and was up at the coaling station seven miles above Bar Harbor at the time the fleet got to Bar Harbor. Admiral Barker had kindly given the Olympia permission to come ahead, as she needed coal, and there was no idea of her being given the lead in an honor; it was simply a matter of pure business. As a general rule misstatements don't sting, but this one hurts the Olympia, and through her, every one who served on board during the Spanish War. Even the reporter who wrote the article saw it would hurt, as he apologized for the conduct he attributed to the officers of the Olympia by saying "in actual war Admiral Coghlan would have made another try," etc. Nobody on board the Olympia has heard of any claim by the "enemy" of the Olympia's having been within gun shot. As showing that she was not in such close proximity it is stated that officers on the Olympia could not see the hulls of the battleships, or the destroyers, when she sighted them at 3:45 a.m. on a most beautifully clear morning, with a rosy dawn behind them, and the Olympia in the western part of the horizon with moonlight and daylight struggling for the mastery. From what has been learned, the Indiana, the vessel to first sight the Olympia, picked her up about 4:00 a.m. just as the sun rose, and her attention was drawn to the Olympia by the flashing of the sun on the glass windows of her pilot house. There was no rule of the game calling for captured vessels to fly the white flag, nor was there any rule by which a vessel like the Olympia could be captured by battleships at a distance of seven to eight miles. The Olympia did her duty in the problem, and had the luck of being the vessel to sight the "enemy," but it was a close call, as the Topeka, Scorpion, and Vixen, of the Olympia's division, and acting in concert with her, came in touch with the enemy within three-quarters of an hour afterwards, and all took part in the mimic battle an hour and a half later. The Enemy Squadron did the best possible; but fogs will interfere with the best laid plans, and the foresight of Admiral Barker, who reasoned, and was confident, the attack would be made near Penobscot Bay, and stationed his battleships there, made success for the enemy an impossibility from the start. But, of course, neither of the opposing admirals had any idea of the other's intentions. Where all hands tried so hard to do well, it is very cutting to have the gratification of success turned to bitterness and disgust by the misstatements of a reporter who does not know one ship from another, and is so color blind he cannot tell a red flag from a white one.

Dr. Philip Randall, formerly a surgeon in the Royal Navy, in a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on the subject of the disposal of the wounded in naval warfare, to which we referred some weeks ago, contends that the treatment of the wounded at sea in a fight will have to be confined to "first aid," and further treatment given in a hospital ship. It will be impossible to find in a ship a suitable place for a sanitary cock-pit, and septic diseases of the most virulent kind will result from removing them into unsanitary quarters. As it seems probable that in future no boats will be kept aboard a vessel going into action, the hospital ship will have to provide for the transportation under the Geneva flag of the wounded. Hospital ships should be especially built for the purpose on the lines of a modern mail steamer of eighteen or twenty knots, but in every respect in accordance with the principles adopted in a hospital ashore. In times of peace hospital ships should cruise with their respective fleets, carrying out maneuvers embracing all the details for active service, so as to secure proper training and efficiency. Dr. Randall thinks that the removal of the wounded would relieve their mess-mates of the depressing effect of the emotion excited by the contemplation of their sufferings. He is apparently without experience in battle, as he could understand that this counts for little in the excitement and stress of the conflict. The mean percentage of wounded to total force at Camperdown, on the 1st of June battle, at the Nile and Trafalgar was 7.31, the lowest average in any one of these battles being 5.16 per cent., and the highest 9.15 per cent. One ship at Trafalgar, the Colossus, lost 27 per cent. In the fight between the Chesapeake and the Shannon the Shannon lost 20 per cent. At the battle of Yalu River the losses in the Japanese fleet varied between 0.54 per cent. and 21.11 per cent., the mean of nine ships being 7.39 per cent. Of the 204 wounded, thirty-two, or 25.68 per cent., died, the Matsushima losing 29 per cent. From such data Dr. Randall deduces the proposition that in future battles the wounded will average seven per cent. of the forces engaged. This would give the following totals on the British fleets named: Mediterranean, 1,112; China fleet, 559; Channel and Reserve fleets, 1,385. Fleet Surg. Thomas, R.N., thought the estimate of seven per cent. for the wounded in battle too high. He inspected the Hi-Yei after the battle of Yalu and found her condition such as to explain the fact that all of her

wounded died on the way to Japan, thus largely increasing the percentage of deaths among the wounded of the fleet.

In his article on "The Militia Act of 1903," in the North American Review for August, to which we have before referred, Colonel Parker expresses great confidence in the successful operation of the new militia law. He expects it to result in a great advance in the theoretical and practical instruction of our National Guard officers, and a great increase in the number of elite regiments, companies and troops of the National Guard. "And it is safe to presume," he says, "that, in case of any future war, the United States will repeat, perhaps, on a larger scale, the plan of raising a contingent of United States Volunteers, the field officers to be largely drawn from the Regular Army, the lower grades from the officers of the Volunteer reserve, leaving vacancies which will be filled by their juniors." It is hoped to have ultimately an officer of large experience assigned from the retired list to each State and Territory as an assistant in the instruction of the National Guard. He will bring to this task dignity, experience and talent, commanding the respect and admiration of the organized militia, and will combine with the office of instruction that of inspection and also that of the confidential servant and adviser of both the Governor and the War Department. It is expected, Colonel Parker tells us, that the General Staff will eventually "draw up in preparation for war a complete plan for the formation of these Volunteers who are to relieve the militia; decide where the regiments shall be raised and who shall be their officers; arrange for their prompt equipment and have all kinds of supplies stored near the places of mobilization—ammunition for their training, books and papers for their returns and records, tents for their encampments—so that there shall be no confusion, no disorder."

With reference to a paragraph published in these columns on July 25 as to how the late General Hooker obtained the sobriquet of "Fighting John Hooker," Mr. Sidney V. Lowell, of Brooklyn, relates the following interesting reminiscence: "I well remember an occasion when I was in position to help make a great man's reputation. I was reading proof on the New York Courier and Enquirer, and had been at work from seven o'clock in the evening until three in the following morning. McClellan had come into contact with the Confederate forces and was pressing them back toward Richmond. Our press despatches from the front, written with carbon on manifold sheets of tissue paper, told of desperate fighting all along McClellan's line. Among his corps commanders was General Hooker, whose command had been perhaps too gravely engaged. Just as the last page form of the Courier and Enquirer was made ready for the press another despatch came in from the front giving further particulars of the fighting in which Hooker's corps was so desperately engaged, and across the top of the despatch was written 'Fighting—Joe Hooker.' I knew that this line meant that the matter should be added to what had gone before, but the compositor who put it in type knew nothing about the preceding matter, consequently he set the phrase as a headline, 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Concluding that it made a good headline, I let it go. I realized that if a few other proof readers treated the phrase as I did, Hooker would live and die as 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Enough additional proof readers acted likewise to do the business."

The London Engineer, which now congratulates us on the performance of the Kearsarge, recently said: "The principal American vessel is the Kearsarge, one of many craft designed to 'whip creation.' She was produced before the Americans knew as much about shipbuilding as they now do, but she is quite the finest example afloat of the art of the faddist. To begin with, she is the last of the low freeboard ships. Every other navy—even the British—had discovered that low freeboard was a mistake. Not so, however, the architect of the Kearsarge. He wanted something that would be a 'small target,' and produced an overgrown monitor, little more able to fight her guns in a seaway than her prototype. Desiring originality he—or his board—then evolved the superposed turret system, which possesses the following—among other—advantages: (1) For a given weight there is probably no disposition of artillery out of which so much rolling prosperity can be obtained; (2) by no other device can so great a proportion of the armament be put at the mercy of a single projectile. However, in common fairness, we must admit that it looks well on paper, at any rate, to the general public who are fairly free from technical disabilities. Finally, the ship was given a box battery of fourteen five-inch guns crowded amidships, a poor speed, and an exceedingly meager coal supply. There are some passably bad ships in the British navy, but to contemplate the Kearsarge may be a balm even when the worst of these is about."

Work on the armored cruiser Maryland, under construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's yards, is being pushed rapidly along on all lines, and by the time the vessel is ready to leave the ways, probably early in October next, she will be further advanced toward completion for commission than any ship yet laid down on the Atlantic coast. In many respects the Maryland will be ready for trial by the time she is launched, and it is the intention of the contractors to make a

record in this direction. Among the reasons for this unusual condition is the fact that the launching ways upon which rests the Maryland will not be required for new work for several months to come, and the further fact that much of the work can be done more expeditiously and cheaply while the ship is on the ways than after being put afloat. The Maryland will be presented with a fine silver service by the State for which she is named as soon as she is commissioned for sea service. A movement is already on foot to accomplish this purpose.

The last Congress made quite liberal appropriation for improvements and changes in the Department of Steam Engineering, in the Norfolk Navy Yard, and work is now in progress looking to quite a complete change in the shops and other departments of this bureau at that yard. The installation of new tools, the changes in position of old tools, and a general condition of unrest and disorder prevails throughout the station, and it will hardly emerge from its present state until some date late this fall. The final result, however, will be a great improvement over present conditions, and it is safe to say that the Norfolk Navy Yard will soon be second to none in its facilities for the prompt execution of work, either repair or work de novo. It is the desire of President Roosevelt that this station shall be the first in importance and ability of any on the coast, its location fitting it for work the year through, and its proximity to the open sea making it the best yard strategically on the coast. The money required is forthcoming, and by the new year Norfolk will become the main stay of the Navy Department.

In reply to an inquiry from the New York Evening Post as to the truthfulness of the preposterous story that the Government had resolved to exclude negroes from the Navy, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Darling, has made the following statement: "The Department does not contemplate excluding the negro from the Service. The question has never been proposed nor considered. The Department would not favor taking such a step, and it is difficult to understand how a person otherwise qualified could be denied enlistment on color ground alone." As we pointed out last week, this report was almost too absurd to deserve the dignity of an official denial. Those who circulated it and who for selfish political reasons probably hoped it might be true, utterly overlooked the important fact that the execution of the purpose ascribed to the Navy Department would be a plain violation of the Federal Constitution.

In granting the request of the German Government that the enlisted men of a German training ship, soon to visit American waters, may be permitted to visit United States navy yards, the authorities at Washington have simply performed a graceful act of international courtesy. As a rule our navy yards are open to visitors without regard to their nationality, and there is no reason why the privilege should be withheld from the sailors of a foreign warship. They will find our navy yards deserving of their closest attention, and doubtless possessed of certain features worthy of adoption in their own. The favorable response of our Government to the request of the German authorities is a slight return for the lavish hospitality extended to the officers and men of the European Squadron during their recent visit to Kiel.

It is to be hoped that the order issued by the War Department, published in our last issue, forbidding that useless but fashionable custom of docking or banging horses tails, may have some influence on the members of our fashionable society who spoil the tails of their horses by docking them. Docking is an abuse which all true lovers of the noble horse are trying to put an end to and the order of the War Department will add its weight to the good movement. Banging the tails of horses of the United States Cavalry has not been customary, and has been generally frowned upon in our military service. The order of Secretary Root will however make its continuance impossible.

After careful research, Professor Sparks, of the Chicago University, has discovered that the Civil War was caused by the fact that the "ice cap glaciers" of prehistoric time did not drift south of what is known as Mason and Dixon's line, the result being two opposing types of society with conflicting ethical and political ideals. This important announcement disposes of a question which has been the subject of more or less acrimonious controversy for nigh onto forty years, and disposes of the dispute as to State rights, Federal centralization, etc., etc.

The extensive repairs to be made on the Monitor Arkansas have been taken in hand at the Norfolk Navy Yard. As soon as these repairs to the turret and adjacent portions of the ship are completed the vessel will be taken outside, and a series of thorough trials under all conditions of actual service will be instituted and the result is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the Bureaus of Construction and of Ordnance. Several weeks will be consumed in this work, and in the meantime the crew will remain on board the ship.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., delivered an eloquent address at the reunion of the 79th Ohio Volunteers at Sabina, O., on Aug. 11. General Corbin was once a 2d lieutenant of F company of the 79th, and as captain had command of Company K. In the course of his address General Corbin said: "You have a right to know that your Army and Navy are efficient and sufficient for the National defense. Our Army is more efficient than ever before. The organization of the General Staff insures intelligent and more economical administration. Service schools guarantee better education of our officers, and the reorganization of the militia will, in the event of war, give timely support to our Regular Army." * * * * The right of trial by jury is the main pillar of our Government; it cannot be denied in one case and granted in another. No matter how great the offense, trial by a duly constituted court should be insisted upon. Nothing is so baleful to good order, as mob law, and I am confident that I do not appeal in vain when I ask every old soldier and every son of a soldier to set his face hard against it. In war you fought for law, in peace stand for it to a man. * * * * Insist on a high-minded, patriotic press. We need it to enable us to meet our duties to the State and to each other. Every good citizen should lend his aid to make our newspapers all that they should be. * * * * It is well for us to meet in reunion and to renew and accentuate friendships. Measured by the standard of work done, the officers and men of the 79th Ohio stand well up in the class of those who have accomplished much. Measured by important events, no men have lived longer and to better purpose than the survivors of the Civil War. From among them the people have elected five citizens soldier Presidents, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, all of whom were natives of this State. * * * * In all probability McKinley will stand as the last of Civil War Presidents. His successor, a gallant soldier of the Spanish War, and one who has the best interests of the old soldier near at heart, marks the advance column of those coming after us."

Elihu Root will resign his position as a member of the Cabinet of President Roosevelt this month, to take effect, probably, immediately after his return from London, where he goes as a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. In all probability he will be succeeded as Secretary of War by Judge William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, and a warm friend of the Army. There can be no further doubt as to the intention of Secretary Root to resign, as our information to this effect is confirmed by the very best of authority. By the departure of Mr. Root from the place he has occupied for four years as the civil head of the War Department the Army loses a warm friend, and the country is deprived of the public service of one of its most patriotic and able citizens. His loss will be greatly felt, notwithstanding the fact that he will be succeeded by such an able and conscientious man as Judge Taft. Mr. Root as an administrator of Army affairs has had no superior, and he has done much to improve conditions in the Army during his term of office. He accepted the position because he thought there was much work to be done in the building up of the Army, and he proposed to accomplish this work before he retired. It is not only as a reorganizer of the Army that Secretary Root has done excellent service. Under his direction in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands order has been brought out of chaos and stable government established upon the model of the United States. Governor Taft as Mr. Root's successor is probably the man best suited to continue the good work, and put in practice the reforms already inaugurated. There has been a perfect understanding between Mr. Root and the new Secretary in the administration of affairs in the Philippines, and Judge Taft is fully informed as to the many excellent plans outlined by Mr. Root for the government of the Army and our colonial possessions.

The greatest care is being taken by officers at Fort Totten, acting under instructions from the Chief of Artillery, in filling the twenty-five original vacancies in the new grade of master electrician in the Army. Theoretical examinations were recently held and only six men, two of whom are civilians, met all the qualifications required by law and regulations for appointments to this grade. These men have been ordered to the School of Instruction at Fort Totten, where they will later be given the practical examination. The two civilians will be enlisted, and, if they fail to pass the practical examination, will immediately be given their discharge as provided by law. The six men, who have qualified theoretically are Mr. Guy L. Gearhart, of Ames, Ia., and Mr. Forrest Overholser, of the same place, and Electrician Sergt. Chas. E. Bergborn, Ralph G. Hussey, Albert Kostner and Samuel R. Kimble.

ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

The following named officers are designated as Army umpires and Army observers for the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place in Portland Harbor, Me., Aug. 23-25, 1903; they will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Portland, at Fort Preble, Me., not later than Aug. 22, 1903, the umpires will be assigned to stations, and the observers will be at Rockland, Me., at noon of Aug. 24, 1903, to be assigned to ships and distributed thereto by the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Umpires.—1. Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E.; 2. Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; 3. Capt. E. Evelyn Winslow, C.E.; 4. Capt. J. D. Barrette, A.C.; 5. Capt. George

Blakely, A.C.; 6. Capt. G. G. Heiner, A.C.; 7. Capt. Johnson Hagood, A.C.; 8. Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C. Observers.—1. Major Thomas W. Symons, C.E.; 2. Major John Biddle, C.E.; 3. Capt. James C. Sanford, C.E.; 4. Capt. Henry J. Hatch, A.C.; 5. 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Allstaetter, C.E.; 6. First Lieut. James F. Howell, A.C.; 7. 1st Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, A.C.; 8. 1st Lieut. John T. Geary, A.C.; 9. 1st Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; 10. 1st Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., A.C.; 11. 1st Lieut. Edward Carpenter, A.C.; 12. 1st Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., A.C.; 13. 1st Lieut. LeVert Coleman, A.C.; 14. 1st Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, A.C.; 15. 1st Lieut. Fred H. Galup, A.C.; 16. 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, A.C.; 17. 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, A.C.; 18. 1st Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, A.C.; 19. 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, A.C.; 20. 1st Lieut. Godwin Ordway, A.C.; 21. 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., A.C.; 22. 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C.

Any of the above named officers already ordered to report to the C.O. Artillery District of Portland will be assigned to any duty required until their services are necessary as umpires and observers.

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, Art. Corps, will join his company the 31st, at Fort Williams, Me.

The officers specified in Par. 9, S.O. 125, Par. 3, S.O. 168, Par. 17, S.O. 176, and Par. 1 and 5, S.O. 181, c.s., H.Q.A., will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland not later than the morning of Aug. 22, 1903, in order that they may familiarize themselves with the rules, conditions and general situation, prior to assuming their respective duties connected with the maneuvers.

Other officers who may report from Fort Monroe or elsewhere will be assigned to duty as the district commander may determine.

The officers from the U.S. Military Academy will be relieved by the Artillery district commander in time to enable them to reach West Point on Aug. 31, 1903.

Should any of the officers designated above as umpires and observers be not available for said duty for any cause the district commander will assign other suitable officers in their stead, notifying these headquarters of the changes and reasons therefor.

Upon the completion of their duties and in the absence of further instructions, the officers named and referred to in this order will proceed to their proper stations after submitting the reports called for by the Rules, copy of which will be furnished to each. (Aug. 10, D.E.)

ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL STAFF.

G.O. —, AUG. 14, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

COMPOSITION.

1. The General Staff Corps, created in conformity to the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, is composed of officers of the grades and numbers specified in said act, detailed for service in said corps for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, under rules of selection prescribed by the President. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps officers return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and, except in case of emergency or in time of war, are not eligible to further detail therein until they have served for two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned. This ineligibility does not apply to any officer who has been relieved prior to the expiration of four years' duty with the corps; but such officer will become ineligible as soon as he shall have completed a total of four years of said duty. While serving in the General Staff Corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army.

RELATIONS.

2. The law establishes the General Staff Corps as a separate and distinct staff organization, with supervision; under superior authority, over all branches of the military service, line and staff, except such as are exempted therefrom by law or regulations, with a view to their co-ordination and harmonious co-operation in the execution of authorized military policies.

DUTIES.

3. The General Staff Corps, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, is charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations, and to this end considers and reports upon all questions relating to organization, distribution, equipment, armament and training of the military forces (Regulars, Volunteers and Militia), proposed legislative enactments and general and special regulations affecting the Army, transportation, communications, quarters and supplies; prepares projects for maneuvers; revises estimates for appropriations for the support of the Army and advises as to disbursement of such appropriations; exercises supervision over inspections, military education and instruction, examinations for the appointment and promotion of officers, efficiency records, details and assignments, and all orders and instructions originating in the course of administration in any branch of the Service which have relation to the efficiency of the military forces; prepares important orders and correspondence embodying the orders and instructions of the President and Secretary of War to the Army; reviews the reports of examining and retiring boards; and acts upon such other matters as the Secretary of War may determine.

4. The General Staff Corps, under like direction, is further charged with the duty of preparing plans for the national defence and for the mobilization of the military forces (including the assignment to armies, corps, divisions and other headquarters of the necessary quota of General Staff and other staff officers), and incident thereto with the study of possible theaters of war and of strategic questions in general; with the collection of military information of foreign countries and of our own; the preparation of plans of campaign, of reports of campaigns, battles, engagements and expeditions and of technical histories of military operations of the United States.

5. To officers of the General Staff Corps are committed the further duties of rendering professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders and of acting as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the provisions of law to the supervision of the Chief of Staff. They perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may from time to time be prescribed by the President. Under the authority here conferred, officers of the General Staff Corps are intrusted with the executive duties hereinbefore indicated.

6. Officers of the General Staff Corps assigned to duty with commanders of armies, corps, divisions, separate brigades, territorial divisions and departments are collectively denominated the General Staff serving with troops. They serve under the immediate orders of such commander; those not so assigned perform duty under the immediate direction of the Chief of Staff, and constitute the War Department General Staff.

7. The foregoing assignment of duties to the General

*For organization of the General Staff Corps and the general duties assigned thereto and to the Chief of Staff, see act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903. (G.O. 15, A.G.O., 1903.)

Staff Corps does not involve in any degree the impairment of the initiative and responsibility which special staff corps and departments now have in the transaction of current business.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

8. To facilitate the performance of its duties the War Department General Staff will be arranged in divisions, each under the direction of an officer of the General Staff Corps to be designated by the Chief of Staff. Each division will be subdivided into sections as may be directed by the Chief of Staff.

9. The War Department General Staff in its several divisions and sections stands in an advisory relation to the Chief of Staff in the performance of the duties herein devolved upon him. The distribution of duties to the several divisions and sections is regulated by the Chief of Staff.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

RELATIONS AND SELECTIONS.

10. Under the act of Feb. 14, 1903, the command of the Army of the United States rests with the constitutional commander-in-chief, the President. The President will place parts of the Army, and separate armies whenever constituted, under commanders subordinate to his general command; and, in case of exigency seeming to him to require it, he may place the whole Army under a single commander subordinate to him; but in time of peace and under ordinary conditions the administration and control of the Army are effected without any second in command.

The President's command is exercised through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The Secretary of War is charged with carrying out the policies of the President in military affairs. He directly represents the President and is bound always to act in conformity to the President's instructions. Under the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court his acts are the President's acts, and his directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, acts as his military adviser, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President, and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided.

Exceptions to this ordinary course of administration may, however, be made at any time by special direction of the President if he sees fit to call upon the Chief of Staff to give information or advice, or receive instructions, directly.

Wherever in these regulations action by the President is referred to, the action of the President through the Secretary of War is included, and wherever the action of the Secretary of War is referred to the Secretary of War is deemed to act as the representative of the President and under his directions.

The Chief of Staff is detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general. The successful performance of the duties of the position requires what the title denotes—a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy between the Chief of Staff and the President, and necessarily also between the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. For this reason, without any reflection whatever upon the officer detailed, the detail will in every case cease, unless sooner terminated, on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the President by whom the detail is made; and if at any time the Chief of Staff considers that he can no longer sustain between the President and the Secretary of War the relations above described, it will be his duty to apply to be relieved.

The provisions of paragraph 1, regarding the redetail of an officer who has not completed a total of four years' service, apply to the Chief of Staff.

DUTIES.

11. The Chief of Staff is charged with the duty of supervising, under the direction of the Secretary of War, all troops of the line, the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Quartermaster's Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps. He performs such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President.

12. The supervisory power vested by statute in the Chief of Staff covers primarily duties pertaining to the command, discipline, training and recruitment of the Army, military operations, distribution of troops, inspections, armament, fortifications, military education and instruction, and kindred matters, but includes also, in an advisory capacity, such duties connected with fiscal administration and supply as are committed to him by the Secretary of War.

In respect to all duties within the scope of his supervisory power, and more particularly those duties enumerated in this and the following paragraph, he makes and causes to be made inspections to determine defects which may exist in any matter affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for war. He keeps the Secretary of War constantly informed of defects discovered, and under his direction issues the necessary instructions for their correction.

13. Supervisory power is conferred upon the Chief of Staff over all matters arising in the execution of acts of Congress and executive regulations made in pursuance thereof relating to the militia. This supervision is especially directed to matters of organization, armament, equipment, discipline, training and inspections. Proposed legal enactments and regulations affecting the militia and estimates for appropriations for its support are considered by him, and his recommendations submitted to the Secretary of War.

14. The Chief of Staff is charged with the duty of informing the Secretary of War as to the qualifications of officers as determined by their records, with a view to proper selection by special details, assignments and promotions, including detail to and relief from the General Staff Corps; also of presenting recommendations for the recognition of special or distinguished services.

15. All orders and instructions emanating from the War Department and all regulations are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff and are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through the Adjutant General.

16. The assignment of officers of the General Staff Corps to stations and duties is made upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff.

17. In case of absence or disability of the Chief of Staff the senior officer of the General Staff present for duty in Washington shall act as such chief unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of War.

18. In the performance of the duties hereinbefore enumerated and in representation of superior authority, the Chief of Staff calls for information, makes investigations, issues instructions, and exercises all other functions necessary to proper harmony and efficiency of action upon the part of those placed under his supervision.

THE GENERAL STAFF SERVING WITH TROOPS.

19. The general staff of a command consists of general staff officers of such number and grades as may be assigned to it on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff.

20. General Staff officers serving with troops are employed under the direction of the commanders thereof, upon the duties hereinbefore prescribed for officers of the General Staff Corps and provided by the second section of the act of Feb. 14, 1903, and they shall perform such other duties within the scope of general staff employment as may be directed by such commanders. They will not be assigned to other than general staff duties except by special authority of the Secretary of War.

ELIJAH ROOT, Secretary of War.
By command of Lieutenant General Young:
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin K. Roberts, Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted Colonel from Aug. 3, vice Smith, retired, was a second lieutenant in the 7th Iowa Cavalry July 25, 1863. Captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers Nov. 12, 1864, and was honorably mustered out in July 1866. He was brevetted Major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He entered the Regular establishment as a second lieutenant, April 18, 1866, being assigned to the 5th Artillery. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in September, 1901.

Col. John B. Babcock, A.A.G., promoted brigadier general and retired on Aug. 7, was a sergeant in the 3d New York State militia in May, 1862, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 17th New York Volunteers in November of the same year, resigning from the Volunteer service with the rank of major in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 5th Cavalry, and was transferred to the Adjutant General's Department with the rank of major in 1863, being promoted to colonel eight years later. He was brevetted first lieutenant, captain and major in 1867 for gallant and meritorious services in battles during the Civil War, and lieutenant colonel in 1890 for gallant services in action against Indians in Arizona in 1873 and 1874. He was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Spring Creek, Neb., May 16, 1869, while a 1st lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry. He was serving with a scouting column when attacked by Indians outnumbering his force six times. He advanced his troop to high ground and dismounted it, remaining mounted himself to encourage his men, and there fought the Indians until relieved, his horse being wounded.

Col. John Simpson, Quartermaster's Department, promoted brigadier general and retired, was a private in the 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry from 1862 until 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant, U.S.A., and assigned to the Artillery in 1867; was promoted first lieutenant in 1873, and was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of captain in 1875. He reached the grade of colonel, assistant quartermaster general, in 1901.

Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., promoted brigadier general and retired on Aug. 7, vice Wood appointed major general, entered the military service as a private in the 16th U.S. Inf. October, 1862. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th Infantry in May, 1864, and became colonel of that regiment in 1901. In 1890 he was brevetted major for gallant services in action against Indians at the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877, where he was three times wounded. He succeeded to the command of the 9th Infantry at Tientsin, China, on the death in action of Colonel Liscum.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept., promoted colonel Aug. 1, vice Reilly, appointed brigadier general, entered the U.S.M.A., as a cadet Ju'y 1, 1858. He was a 2d lieutenant of ordnance, Nov. 24, 1863. During the Civil War he served as a major in the 94th New York Volunteers, July 10, 1862, and resigned as lieutenant colonel in December, 1863. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 117th U.S. Colored Infantry in March, 1865, and was honorably mustered out in June of the same year. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel U.S.A., March 5, 1900. He holds three brevets, that of captain for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Richmond and Petersburg; major, for meritorious and distinguished services as chief of ordnance, 25th Army Corps, and lieutenant colonel, for gallant services in action against Indians on the Columbia River, Ore., in July, 1878.

Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired on Aug. 8, was a private in Company A, 22d New York Volunteers in May, 1862. His first commission was as 3d lieutenant of the 150th New York Volunteers in February, 1863; he was honorably mustered out as 1st lieutenant, June 8, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army in May, 1866, being assigned to the 17th Infantry; he reached the grade of colonel, April 13, 1901. He holds four brevets for gallant and meritorious services in battle during the Civil War.

Col. J. Milton Thompson, 23d Inf., appointed brigadier general Aug. 9 and retired, was a private in the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers on Nov. 7, 1861. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 33d U.S. Colored Infantry in January, 1863, and was honorably mustered out as captain in January, 1866. In July of the latter year he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 38th U.S. Infantry. He reached the grade of colonel, U.S.A., April 22, 1901. He was appointed colonel of the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in August, 1899, serving with that command in the Philippines. For gallant and meritorious services at James Island, S.C., he was brevetted a 1st lieutenant in 1867.

Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Art. Corps, appointed brigadier general, Aug. 10, and retired, was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army Oct. 22, 1861, and was assigned to the 2d Artillery. He reached the grade of colonel in May, 1901. He holds three brevets for Civil War service, that of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Trevillian Station in Virginia and lieutenant colonel for good conduct and gallant services during the war. He was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Newby's Cross Roads, Va., July 24, 1863.

Col. David H. Kinzie, Art. Corps, appointed brigadier general Aug. 10 and retired, entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet, July 1, 1859. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 5th Artillery in May, 1861. He reached the grade of colonel, July 1, 1901. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, he received a brevet of 1st Lieutenant; for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam he was brevetted captain, and for good conduct and gallant services during the war he received the brevet of major.

Col. John L. Tieron, Art. Corps, appointed brigadier general and retired on Aug. 11, was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the 3d Artillery, Feb. 19, 1862. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of '69, and reached the grade of colonel, Aug. 22, 1901.

Col. James Miller, 22d Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired Aug. 11, was a private in the 50th Massachusetts Volunteers, Sept. 11, 1862. He was honorably mustered out, Nov. 14, 1865, as a lieutenant in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, Feb. 22, 1866, and reached the grade of colonel, Nov. 11, 1901.

Col. David J. Craigie, 17th Inf., appointed brigadier

general and retired Aug. 12, was born in Scotland, and was a 1st lieutenant in the 8th Iowa Volunteers, Sept. 12, 1861, and was honorably mustered out in July, 1864. He was subsequently appointed captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers and was honorably mustered out in September, 1865. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh he was brevetted 1st lieutenant, and for similar services in the battle of Iuka he was brevetted captain. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, May 11, 1868, and reached the grade of colonel, April 14, 1902.

Col. A. H. Bowman, 25th U.S. Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired on Aug. 12, entered the Volunteer Service as a captain in the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment, Dec. 3, 1861, and was honorably mustered out in September, 1863. He served as a private and 1st sergeant in the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery from December, 1863, to March, 1864, when he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, and was honorably mustered out as 1st lieutenant in November, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army in July, 1866, being assigned to the 22d Infantry. He reached the grade of colonel, April 14, 1902.

Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired Aug. 13, was a captain in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, Aug. 28, 1861; he was honorably mustered out as lieutenant colonel, June 30, 1865. He holds three brevets and a medal of honor; for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam he was brevetted a captain and for similar services in the battle of Gettysburg and the Wilderness he received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel respectively. He was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in leading his regiment in the counter charge against Pickett's Division, himself falling severely wounded within the enemy's lines, in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, while serving as a major of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers. He entered the Regular Army as a 1st lieutenant, July 28, 1866, being assigned to the 40th Infantry, and reached the grade of colonel, May 5, 1902.

Col. Charles G. Penney, appointed brigadier general Aug. 13 and retired, was a private in the 76th Ohio Volunteers, Aug. 16, 1862, and was subsequently honorably mustered out as captain of the 51st U.S. Colored Infantry in June, 1866. He entered the Regular establishment as a 2d lieutenant, July 28, 1866, being assigned to the 38th Infantry. He reached the grade of colonel, May 9, 1902. He holds two brevets; that for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Vicksburg and captain for similar services in the capture of Fort Blakeley, Alabama.

Col. Jesse C. Chance, 4th Inf., appointed brigadier general Aug. 14 and retired, was a private in the 25th Ohio Volunteers, Aug. 9, 1862, and was honorably mustered out in April, 1866, as a 2d lieutenant in the 103d U.S. Colored Infantry. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army in January, 1867, being assigned to the 13th Infantry. He reached the grade of colonel, May 28, 1902.

Col. Theodore F. Forbes, 27th Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired Aug. 14, was a corporal in the 102d New York Volunteers, Nov. 9, 1861, and was honorably mustered out as 2d lieutenant, March 2, 1863. He subsequently served as a 2d lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. In July, 1863, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 42d Infantry; he reached the grade of colonel, July 14, 1902. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Mountain he holds the brevet of 1st lieutenant.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q.M. Dept., appointed brigadier general Aug. 15 and retired, was a 2d lieutenant in the 4th Vermont Volunteers, Sept. 21, 1861, and subsequently served as 1st lieutenant and captain, major and lieutenant colonel, A.A.G. of Volunteers, being honorably mustered out Oct. 19, 1866. He holds three brevets, that of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Salem Heights and Cold Harbor, that of major for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864, and a colonel for faithful and meritorious services. He was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 1st Artillery, May 11, 1866, and was appointed captain and A.Q.M., July 2, 1879; he reached the grade of colonel, Oct. 2, 1902.

Col. Leon A. Matile, 24th Inf., appointed brigadier general and retired on Aug. 15, was a private in the 15th U.S. Infantry, Dec. 3, 1863, and is a native of Switzerland. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, U.S.A., and assigned to the 24th Infantry, March 7, 1867. He reached the grade of colonel, Oct. 7, 1902.

(To be continued next week.)

NAVY PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral on Aug. 19, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Connecticut Oct. 31, 1859, and when promoted ensign in October, 1863, joined the Richmond. Among other services he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864, and bombardment and capture of Fort Morgan Aug. 22, 1864. While in temporary command of the monitor Kickapoo, he took part in the operations against and capture of Mobile, Ala., in April, 1865. On the Asiatic station in 1869, he had charge of the steam launches for surveying Sabel River, Corea. He was attached to the Coast Survey, and became hydrographic inspector in December, 1880. Reaching the grade of commander in October, 1881, he took command of the Galena in 1885, and for untiring assistance during that year to the British steamer Historian, stranded in the Magdalene River bar, he received a set of silver from the owners and the thanks of the British Government. He was commissioned captain in June, 1896, and commanded the Newark, Minneapolis, South Atlantic Station and the U.S.S. Cincinnati. His last assignment was as superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Aug. 10, entered the Naval Academy from Iowa Sept. 29, 1855, and upon graduation was assigned to the steam sloop Hartford of the East India squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant in August, 1861. During the Civil War he took part in various engagements, including the general engagement of Battery Wagner in August, 1863, the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Gregg, and had command of the second division of boats in the night attack on Fort Sumter Sept. 8, 1863, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates. After the Civil War he was assigned various duties, and commanded the navy yard Portsmouth, N.H., from July 1896, to April, 1898, when he was given a command of a division of the North Atlantic squadron.

He was commissioned commodore in June, 1897, and rear admiral in November, 1898. At the time of his retirement, he was on duty in Washington as chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

PERSONALS.

Admiral John A. Howell, U.S.N., has gone to Atlantic City for a short visit.

General Crozier, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague at their home at Newport, R.I.

Admiral John Harmony, U.S.N., has been on a visit to Luzerne, N.Y., prior to going to Newport, R.I.

General Hasbrouck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hasbrouck are visiting Colonel Bass, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bass at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Edwin E. Mason, Miss Farrar Mason and Mrs. James T. Moore are spending the summer at Hotel Park Field, Kittery Point, Me.

Mrs. Keefer, wife of Dr. Keefer, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Nevilie, wife of Captain Nevilie, at her country home, Argyle, near Washington.

Red Cloud, the once famous chief of the Sioux Indians, is reported to be blind and feeble and on the point of death near the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Q.M. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., will act as maid of honor at the wedding in September of her brother, Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., U.S.A.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., and the sister of President Roosevelt, is entertaining at her Adirondack camp the Governor General of Canada and Lady Minto.

Secretary Root will accompany Mrs. and Miss Root to Europe the latter part of the present month. Mrs. and Miss Root will be greatly missed from the capital this coming winter.

Mrs. Gageby, wife of the late Major J. H. Gageby, U.S.A., is chaperoning her daughter, Miss Emma F. Gageby, Miss Fend, Miss Gertrude Sibley, Mr. Forest and Percy Rose, of Johnstown, Pa., and Lieut. G. W. Cocheu at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. John Clyde Sullivan, wife of Pay Inspector John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., now on duty at the navy yard, League Island, will spend August as the guest of her brother, Mr. J. H. Tooker, of New York, at his country place, Clover Lawn, Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J.

Capt. Frank D. Garrett, U.S.A., detailed on the staff of Isaac L. Mahan, department commander, G.A.R., of Minnesota, left St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 10 on special G.A.R. train to attend the annual encampment of the G.A.R. at San Francisco, Cal. The captain is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Kate Garrett.

Rear Admiral George Dewey has been invited to attend the five days' reunion of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic in Lawrence in the third week in September. Gen. John C. Black, commander in chief of the Grand Army, is to deliver an address on the first day of the reunion, and on the second day George R. Peck, of Chicago, is to deliver an oration on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

It was recently stated that the Hotel Jefferson at Key West, Fla., was under the management of the Vining. This is incorrect as on April 26 last, the hotel was taken over by The Honorable Joshua Curry, and he, ably seconded by his manager Mr. Charles W. Hawkins, has made the hotel a most comfortable home. "The table," writes a Navy officer, "is excellent, the rooms bright, cool and well kept, and the service all one can ask. The fact immediately impresses one, on entering, that one receives real 'Southern Hospitality' rather than going to an ordinary hotel. The people of Key West are justly proud of their hotel."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebright House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Aug. 12: Civil Engr. Geo. Mackay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mackay and Miss Mackay; Major J. H. Willard, U.S.A.; Lieut. Wm. E. Smith, U.S.M.C.; Major J. M. Kelley, U.S.A.; Major E. R. Hills, U.S.A.; Surg. C. T. Hibbett, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. E. Hay, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hay, Jr.; Lieut. C. A. Seone, U.S.A.; Midshipmen F. D. Hall, G. S. Bradford and R. P. Schlabach, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. H. Osborn, U.S.N.; Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. O. Whitlock, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitlock.

Lieut. J. T. Schouboe, of the 3d Inf., of Denmark, arrived at New York, Aug. 8, from abroad to attend a trial of self-loading mitrailleuse rifle of his own invention at the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., before a detail of the United States Army Ordnance officers. Lieutenant Schouboe has with him a self-loading rifle, which has excited the interest of the French and German governments. The rifle reloads itself by recoil, and the five cartridges in the magazine can be fired as quickly as the finger can pull upon the trigger. The operator then places another slip containing five more cartridges in the magazine and continues firing at the rate of ten shots in two seconds. The rifle weighs a fraction over eight pounds.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, who is to succeed Col. William Carey Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War, will not enter upon his duties until Sept. 1. He went to Washington, D.C., Aug. 7 and conferred with Secretary of War Root to familiarize himself with the Department before Mr. Root leaves for Europe, on Aug. 21. General Oliver was given a dinner by Mr. Root at the Country Club Aug. 8. Generals Young, Corbin, Randolph, Gillespie, O'Reilly, Bates, Humphrey, and Col Edwards being among those present. Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin gave a dinner Aug. 9, at which General Oliver and members of the Cabinet were guests.

Lieut. H. W. McCauley, U.S.A., gave a luncheon on Aug. 5 at the Eau Claire House, Eau Claire, Wis., in honor of Lieut. Harry Parshall, 22d Inf., U.S.A., and his bride. They were married three weeks ago in Nebraska, and are now on their wedding tour. The guests at the luncheon were Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Parshall, of Fort Logan; H. Roots, of Arkansas; Congressman J. J. Jenkins and wife, Mrs. F. C. Humphrey, sister of Lieutenant Parshall, and Dr. J. D. MacRae, examining surgeon of the Army, all of Chippewa Falls. The table was decorated with red carnations. Lieut. and Mrs. Parshall have been visiting at the residence of Congressman Jenkins for the past week. They left Aug. 6 for Baraboo, where they will make a short visit at his parents' home. They will return to the lieutenant's post in Arkansas in about a month.

Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., who arrived at New York from Cuba, Aug. 5, has gone to his home in Waterford, Conn.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry have arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on a visit to their son, Capt. John A. Perry, U.S.A.

A son, Robert Bergen Gotshall, was born to Mrs. N. S. Gotshall, daughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, 6th U.S. Cav., at Toledo, O., Aug. 8.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. R. M. S. Wattey, and child, are among the latest arrivals at the Ruisseau-mont, Lake Placid, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the U.S.R.C. Wabash, at the Boston Navy Yard, is noted as being one of the very few performers on the violin in the Navy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rush S. Wells, have joined their station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from leave of absence. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells are the guests of Major and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cavalry.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Capt. Peter Murray, 18th U.S. Inf., who has been with her sister, Mrs. Kennedy, at Governor's Island, N.Y., is slowly recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis. She was operated upon the first part of July.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. L. R. Ball, 13th Cav., U.S.A., at Grand Junction, Colo., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1903. Mrs. Ball is the daughter of Capt. R. G. Smith, U.S.A., retired, and she has been residing with them since her husband has been in the Philippines.

Following his retirement from active service, it is understood that Rear Admiral Melville will spend the next year or two abroad, a long voyage up the Nile having been contemplated by the retiring admiral for some time past. No definite plans, however, have yet been formulated.

In the California Commandery, M.O.L.I.U.S., Col. Argus Garey Hennisee, U.S.A., retired, has been elected to membership. The Commandery has engaged rooms at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., for entertainment of visiting Companions during the 37th National Encampment of the G.A.R., Aug. 17 to 24, inclusive.

Past Asst. Paym. George P. Auld, U.S.N., is reported ill at the New York Naval Hospital as a result, it is believed, of eating tropical fruit. Paymaster Auld, accompanied by his father, who is editor and proprietor of the Burlington (Vt.) Daily News, and by Surg. George Pickrell, U.S.N., arrived in New York from Porto Rico on Aug. 10.

Gunnery Sergt. J. E. Guggenheimer and Mr. Alexander B. Mikell, who were recently re-examined for commissions as 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps, have met all the requirements for appointment to that grade, and have been duly commissioned. In their first examinations they were found entirely qualified except in mathematics.

Among the last appointments to the Naval Academy is that of a son of Comdr. Chas. D. Galloway, U.S.N., young Master Richard E. Galloway, who was admitted to Annapolis on Aug. 7, and George W. Simpson, son of Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A., to fill the vacancy from Representative Baker's district of New York, he having refused to nominate a cadet.

Leslie's Weekly for Aug. 6 publishes a page of illustrations showing phases of the spirited war with the Moros, and giving glimpses of the life in camp of our soldiers whose valor brought peace to Mindanao. They include Camp Vicars, with tents of Scott's Battalion, 27th Infantry, in foreground; the picturesque encampment of American troops at Mateling Falls; pay day in camp, with columns of soldiers besieging the paymaster's tent, and General Sumner in conference with the Sultans of Bayang and Oato. Harper's Weekly of Aug. 8 has a picture of a soldier bicyclist of the Italian army, plunging into the Tiber on his bicycle from a cliff 114 feet above the river, this being a common form of diversion among these soldiers.

The retirement on Sept. 11 of Rear Admiral Silas Casey will promote Capt. Charles J. Barclay to the rank of rear admiral. On Oct. 11 Rear Admiral Louis Kempff will also retire. The vacancy thus caused will promote to the grade of rear admiral Capts. Benjamin P. Lamberton (extra number), French E. Chadwick (extra number), Bowman H. McCalla (extra number), and William H. Whiting. This will leave as senior captain Capt. Charles O'Neil, temporarily holding rank of rear admiral as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance. He will receive his promotion to the grade of rear admiral on the retirement on Dec. 31 of Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner.

West Point has been unusually gay during the past week owing to the many farewell entertainments given for Miss Marguerite Sands. Mrs. Treat gave a large dinner, having twenty-two cadets; the guests were seated at small tables on the porch, and the decorations were very handsome. As a souvenir for Miss Sands, Mrs. Treat had a silk flag and each guest signed his name on it. Mrs. Greble gave an afternoon German on Tuesday, and Mrs. Mills gave a large lawn fete on Wednesday. These with innumerable small affairs have made Miss Sands's last days at the Point very pleasant, and she leaves regretted by young and old, as she has been a great belle, and undoubtedly one of the most popular young ladies who has ever been at West Point. Captain and Mrs. Sands and Miss Sands go to Fort Meade, S.D.

In pursuance of authority granted by the Main Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao of the Philippines, a branch corral was organized at Washington, D.C., on the 1st inst., and the following officers were elected: Grand Paramount Carabao, Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, president; Patriarch of the Herd, Paym. Gen. H. T. B. Harris; Esteemed Lead Carabao, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey; Esteemed Wheel Carabao, Brig. Gen. C. F. liott; Main Guy, Major J. B. Porter; Chief Winder of the Horn, Major Geo. P. Scriven; Principal Caretonero, Gen. Chambers McKibbin; Grand Gamboling Carabao, Major R. Dickins; Veterinario, Major H. P. Birmingham; Chief Vacuero, Major W. D. McCaw; Main Guard, Lieut. Comdr. John Gibbons; Chief of Mud Secretary, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp; Chief of Dust Treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp. By-laws were adopted, and the Corral enthusiastically voted to have a large banquet in Washington this coming December, to which it proposes to invite many guests. The meeting was in every way enthusiastic, and the Corral, which now has on its roll eighty members, expects to flourish.

Mrs. W. F. McClure is spending the month of August at 27 Court street, White Plains, N.Y.

Secretary of War Root was among the guests at a reception at the Catholic Club, New York City, Aug. 12.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., was the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton, on board the Erin, off Sandy Hook, Aug. 5.

Col. Henry R. Mizner, U.S.A., who resides in Detroit, Mich., celebrated his seventy-sixth anniversary on Aug. 1, at his residence around the festive board in the true spirit of '76. The Colonel entered the Army in May, 1861, and holds three brevets for gallant and meritorious services.

Mrs. D. J. Craigie has returned to San Francisco from Vancouver Barracks, and is located at the Hotel Edgemere, where she will await the arrival of Colonel Craigie, 17th Infantry, recently promoted brigadier general, now serving in the Philippines. General and Mrs. Craigie will make Washington their home.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, who was promoted to that grade some time ago subject to examination, has passed his physical examination, and as soon as the examining and retiring board reconvenes will be finally examined. Because of poor health it was feared at one time that Admiral Cook would not be able to pass the physical test, in which event, he would have had to retire as a captain.

Major Samuel Reber, of the Signal Corps, aide to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, up to the date of his retirement, is acting in the same capacity to Lieutenant General Young, commanding the Army, until General Young becomes Chief of Staff, when the law deprives him of aides. Major Reber is a member of the General Staff and will probably remain on duty in Washington for the present.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., has been requested by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club to take charge of the large ocean-going tug John Scully, and lay out the courses for the races between the Reliance and Shamrock III. for the America's Cup. The first race of the series will be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 20, off Sandy Hook, and will be a race of fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.

RECESS ARMY PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Adjutant General's Department.

Lieut. Col. George Andrews to be colonel, Aug. 7, 1903, vice Babcock, appointed brigadier general.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne to be colonel, Aug. 9, 1903, vice DeWitt, appointed brigadier general; Major Louis W. Crampton to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 9, 1903, vice Byrne, promoted; Capt. Henry C. Fisher to be major, Aug. 9, 1903, vice Crampton, promoted.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Taylor to be colonel, Aug. 9, 1903, vice Woodruff, appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbard to be colonel, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Kinzie, appointed brigadier general; Major Alexander D. Schenck to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Taylor, promoted; Major Sedgwick Pratt to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Hubbard, promoted; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle to be major, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Schenck, promoted; Capt. Granger Adams to be major, Aug. 10, 1903, vice Pratt, Art. Corps, promoted.

Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart to be colonel, Aug. 11, 1903, vice Tiernon, appointed brigadier general; Major John McClellan to be lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1903, vice Stewart, promoted; Capt. Frederick Marsh to be major, Aug. 11, 1903, vice McClellan, promoted.

Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, 24th Inf., to be colonel, Aug. 8, 1903, vice Coolidge, 27th Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., to be colonel, Aug. 8, 1903, vice Roberts, 7th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

To be colonels.—Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., Aug. 9, 1903, vice Thompson, 23th Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., Aug. 11, 1903, vice Miller, 22d Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 1st Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Craigie, 17th Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Pol. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Bowman, 25th Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 29th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903, vice Rice, 19th Inf., appointed brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Philip Read, 23d Inf., Aug. 13, 1903, vice Penney, 29th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

To be lieutenant colonels.—Major Charles A. Booth, 17th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903, vice Cormann, 24th Inf., promoted; Major Henry A. Greene, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., Aug. 8, 1903, vice Hall, 30th Inf., promoted; Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf., Aug. 9, 1903, vice Duncan, 13th Inf., promoted; Major James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., I.G., Aug. 11, 1903, vice Wygant, 6th Inf., promoted; Major Charles S. Hodges, 23d Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Mansfield, 1st Inf., promoted; Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Ray, 8th Inf., promoted; Major John G. Ballance, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., Aug. 13, 1903, vice Lockwood, 29th Inf., promoted; Major Frank Taylor, 15th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903, vice Read, 23d Inf., promoted.

To be majors.—Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903, vice Booth, 17th Inf., promoted; Capt. Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., Aug. 9, 1903, vice Bolton, 24th Inf., promoted; Capt. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Hodges, 23d Inf., promoted; Capt. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903, vice Loughborough, 6th Inf., promoted; Capt. Richard W. Blatchford, 11th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903, vice Taylor, 15th Inf., promoted.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 28, JULY 30, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Before a general court-martial convened at Jeffersonson Barracks, Mo., and of which Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., was president, and Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. A. J. Mohn, 4th Cav.

Charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. The two

specifications as amended by the court, allege that the accused did submit to his commanding officer an official letter of date of June 30, 1903, in which he stated "copies of all above mentioned correspondence except the letter of protest dated June 25, 1903, copy of which Captain Benson refuses to furnish," which statement is so far as it says "copy of which Captain Benson refuses to furnish" was false, to which charge and specifications the accused 2d lieutenant pleaded "not guilty."

Finding.—Of the specification, "Guilty," excepting the words omitted. Of the charge, "Not guilty," but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieut. A. J. Mohn, 4th Cav., "To be placed at the foot of the lineal list of 2d lieutenants of Cavalry in the Army Register, taking rank next after 2d Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 9th Cav., U.S.A., and as thus modified i approved.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

G.O. 1, AUG. 15, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT. In compliance with instructions of the President announced in G.O. No. 11, Aug. 8, 1903, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Army and assumes the duties of chief of staff.

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. NO. 2, AUG. 15, WAR DEPARTMENT. The following assignments of general officers of the General Staff Corps are announced:

Assistants to Chief of Staff: Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general; Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery. The officers named will perform such duties as may be assigned them under law by the Chief of Staff.

Field officers and captains of the general staff corps will be assigned to duty and stations as the needs of the Service may require.

The War College Board appointed by paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 64, A.G.O., 1902, is hereby dissolved, and hereafter the duties assigned the said board by paragraph 4 of G.O. 16, A.G.O., 1901, be performed by such section War Department the general staff may be designated for the purpose by the Chief of Staff.

Until further orders the War College shall be governed and its work directed, subject to the instructions of the Chief of Staff by a board consisting of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, president; Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, general staff; Major William D. Beach, 10th Cav., general staff, directors.

4. Col. William P. Hall, assistant adjutant general, is announced as Acting Adjutant, of the General Army.

By order Secretary of War.

S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.

S.O. AUG. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O. Second Lieut. Lucien C. Breckenridge, A.C., transferred from 7th to 16th Company, Coast Artillery, and will join latter company upon completion of combined Army and Navy maneuvers. The following board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf.; Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. William T. Baird, 1st Lieut. Marshall Childs, 12th Inf., recorder. Second Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf., will report to the board for examination. Following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted is announced: Col. Martin B. Hughes to 1st Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Otto L. Helm to 10th Cavalry, Major Andrew G. Ammon to 3d Cavalry; Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer to 8th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Albert E. Phillips to 10th Cavalry. Colonel Hughes and Lieutenant Colonel Helm will join their respective regiments. Lieutenant Phillips will join Troop C, 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., to report to Major Allen M. Smith, surgeon at Fort Douglas, for examination for promotion.

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, relieved duty in Philippines and report to Washington for duty.

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., to join regiment in Philippines.

First Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th Cav., relieved with 7th Cavalry, and will join Troop L, 4th Cav., at Jefferson Barracks.

G.O. 14, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces Lieut. Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S. Inf., as inspector general, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., relieved.

G.O. 21, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF TEXAS. Assigns Charles F. Mason, surg., to duty in addition to his other duties, as chief surgeon of the department, pending the assignment by the War Department of a medical officer to that duty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Note.—General Order relating to the organization and duties of the General Staff Corps will be found on page 1257.

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Aug. 14, 1903.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Aug. 3, 1903. Paragraphs 26 and 266 and paragraphs 531 to 542, inclusive, of the Army Regulations are revoked, and Paragraphs 40, 53, 56, 58, 73, 76, 79, 117, 125, 172, 206, 210, 211, 267, 272, 304, 306, 409, 411, 412, 416, 417, 449, 471, 490, 490, 500, 521, 522, 523, 533, 547, 550, 553, 564, 566, 567, 585, 587, 593, 595, 597, 600, 602, 603, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967,

leaves for periods not exceeding one month to officers of their respective corps serving under their immediate direction.

73. Department and other commanders have the same authority to grant leaves of absence on account of sickness as to grant ordinary leaves. Permission to go beyond the limits of the command in which the applicant is stationed will be given only when the certificate of the medical officer shall state explicitly that it is necessary to afford rapid or perfect recovery.

74. An ordinary leave will not be granted to a sick leave, unless the officer desiring it make application therefor through his post commander, by whom it will be referred to the surgeon, who will certify as to the necessity of the change, or otherwise, as the case may be. The post commander will forward the application through intermediate commanders, who will endorse their remarks thereon for the action of the Secretary of War. In all reports concerning absence on account of sickness the officer will state how long he has been absent sick and by what authority.

75. Delays in obeying orders, in reporting for duty, or in returning to duty from leave can not be authorized except by the Secretary of War. Such delays will be regarded as leaves of absence, unless it be stated in the order granting them that they are in the interest of the public service.

76. Corps or department commanders may grant furloughs to enlisted men, sergeants of the post, non-commissioned staff excepted, for two months, or they may extend to such period furloughs already granted. For a longer period than two months the authority of the Secretary of War is necessary. Permission to delay may be granted to enlisted men traveling under orders as authorized for furloughs. The conditions under which furloughs to soldiers on re-enlistment are authorized will be announced from time to time in orders.

77. Transfers of enlisted men will be made for urgent reasons only. They will be effected as follows:

.1. In the same regiment, detached battalion, or artillery district, not involving change of station, by its commander. In cases involving change, by the next higher commander having territorial jurisdiction; where the transfer would carry the soldier beyond the limits of such higher command, from one arm of service to another and from one regiment, detached battalion, or artillery district to another, by the Secretary of War.

78. From the line of the Army to the hospital corps, as prescribed in the article relating to the Medical Department. In other cases of transfer between the line of the Army and staff corps, by the Secretary of War.

79. When physical disability does not appear to be permanent, was incurred in line of duty, and benefit may be expected from a change of climate, a report of the case will be forwarded for the action of the Secretary of War. The soldier will not be transferred to another company. In cases likely to be benefited by treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., or the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the application required by the regulations for admission thereto will be made. A record of cases transferred under the foregoing provisions, with a report of results, will be forwarded to the Surgeon General at the end of each calendar year.

80. The commander of a department commands all the military forces of the Government within its limits, whether of the line or staff, which are not specially excepted from his control by the War Department. The Military Academy, the Army Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, and, except in matters relating to the administration of military justice, the arsenals, the general depots of supply, the general service recruiting stations, general hospitals, such permanent fortifications as may be in process of construction or repair, and officers employed on special duty under the Secretary of War, are exempted from the supervision of the department commanders. In all that relates to organization, administration and instruction, the Army War College, the General Service and Staff College, the Engineer School of Application, the Artillery School, the School of Submarine Defense, the Army Medical School, the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery and the Military Academy shall be under the direct supervision of the Chief of Staff and be governed by special regulations promulgated by the War Department. In matters of discipline, the officers and men on duty at the schools mentioned, except the Military Academy and the Army Medical School, as first noted above, shall be under the jurisdiction of the department commander. When an emergency demands it, all military men and material within the limits of their jurisdiction come under the control of department commanders.

81. A department commander is charged with the administration of all the military affairs of his department and the execution of all orders from higher authority. He will report for the information of the Secretary of War all matters relating to the general welfare of his command, including such changes of station of troops as he may deem desirable, but will obtain the approval of the Secretary of War before ordering the movement. If it be necessary to move troops to meet emergencies, such movements and all the circumstances will be reported at the earliest possible moment.

82. This paragraph, relating to inspections by department commanders, remains unchanged, except that they are no longer required to report to the department commander.

83. [This is changed so as to require posts to be provided with garrison flags to be designated by the Secretary of War instead of the Headquarters of the Army.]

84. Upon the last day of September and March of each year commanding officers of companies will forward to their regimental commanders reports showing the character and scope of instruction imparted during the previous six months, the number and kind of drills, and number of recitations, with average attendance thereon. Regimental commanders will forward abstracts of these reports through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of the Secretary of War.

85. All orders and circulars from the War Department, or from the headquarters of an Army corps, division, brigade, or territorial division or department in which the regiment may be serving, will be filed in book form and indexed as soon as received.

86. On June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year the commanding officer of a post at which an exchange is conducted will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, a detailed report of the operations and financial condition of the exchange, accompanied by such remarks touching its effect upon the welfare of the command as he may deem it necessary to make for the information of the Secretary of War, and when no exchange has been maintained at a post such fact will also be communicated to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, on the dates hereinbefore specified.

87. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Artillery to keep the Chief of Staff, and through him the Secretary of War, advised at all times of the efficiency of the personnel and materiel of the Artillery, for which purpose he shall annually, and as frequently as circumstances shall require, inspect the same and make such recommendations in reference thereto as shall in his judgment tend to promote efficiency.

88. He shall from time to time, and as frequently as conditions require, confer directly with the Chief of Ordnance, and advise him of all matters relating to the character and preparation of artillery materials which the experience and observation of the Artillery arm of the Service show to be of practical importance.

89. He shall make recommendations as to the instruction of Artillery officers and men and as to examinations for promotion and for appointments and transfers of offi-

cers to the Artillery arm, and shall recommend such examinations and such courses and methods of instruction in the Artillery schools and otherwise as he shall deem requisite to secure a thoroughly trained and educated force.

90. He shall recommend officers for duty in Coast or Field Artillery according to special aptitude and fitness, and is charged generally with the recommendation of officers of Artillery for special duty.

91. He shall be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and is by law a member of the General Staff Corps.

92. The records pertaining to the performance of the duties of the Chief of Artillery will be kept in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, through whom all communications relating to personnel, discipline, efficiency, transfers and assignments shall be made in accordance with existing regulations.

93. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall be deemed to relieve the commanders of the several military departments of the duties of inspection and command, or of responsibility for the condition and efficiency of the materiel and personnel of the Artillery in their several departments as now provided by regulations.

94. [This is changed so as to require the approval of the Secretary of War, instead of the Headquarters of the Army, for the selection of an Artillery inspector.]

95. The details of the methods of conducting the technical instructions of Artillery troops, target practice with Coast and Field Artillery competitions will be prescribed in orders and instructions issuing from the War Department. Any deviation from the prescribed methods must be sanctioned by the department commander.

96. The allowance of ammunition for the instruction of the Coast and Field Artillery and for practice with machine guns will be determined each year and announced in general orders from the War Department.

97. Small arms practice will be conducted in accordance with the authorized firing regulations and orders from the War Department. The period selected for practice on the range will be announced annually by department commanders, who will also publish the results of the firing and the names of qualified sharpshooters. All orders containing instructions to govern either preliminary methods or practice with the rifle, carbine, or revolver will be issued from the War Department.

98. Reports as to the amount of instruction imparted and the degree of efficiency attained will be rendered only as required by the firing regulations for small arms or by orders issued from the War Department. The necessary books and blanks will be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

99. [The Commanding General of the Army is omitted from the list of officers entitled to salutes and to a general escort.]

100. The number of Indian scouts allowed to military departments will be announced from time to time in orders from the War Department.

101. The supply, payment and recruitment of the Army, and the direction of the expenditures of the appropriations for its support are by law intrusted to the Secretary of War. He exercises control through the Chief of Staff and the bureaus of the War Department. He determines where and how particular supplies shall be purchased, delivered, inspected, stored and distributed.

102. The assignment to stations of staff officers and of enlisted men of the staff departments will be made in orders by the Secretary of War, or by department commanders acting under the special authority of the Secretary of War. In the case of medical officers, the Surgeon General, in recommending changes of stations, will designate the posts or stations to which he desires assignments to be made. The removal of an officer from the station to which he has been assigned by the Secretary of War will not be made by department commanders, except in cases of urgent necessity when time will not admit of first obtaining authority therefrom from the Secretary of War; in such cases prompt report will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army.

103. The Adjutant General's Department is the bureau of orders and records of the Army.

104. Orders and instructions emanating from the War Department and all regulations are issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff, and are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through the Adjutant General. His office is the repository for records of the War Department which relate to the personnel of the permanent military establishment and militia in the service of the United States, to the military history of every commissioned officer and soldier thereof, and to the movements and operation of troops.

105. The records of all appointments, promotions, resignations, deaths and other casualties in the Army, the preparation and distribution of commissions, and the compilation and issue of the Army Register and of information concerning examinations for appointment and promotion pertain to the Adjutant General's Office.

106. The Adjutant General is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the management of the recruiting service, the communication of instructions to officers detailed to visit encampments of militia, and the digesting, arranging and preserving of their reports; also the preparation of the annual returns of the militia required by law to be submitted to Congress.

107. [The Commanding General of the Army is omitted from these paragraphs relating to official communications.]

108. Unless otherwise expressly authorized by statute, an application for the official opinion of the Judge Advocate General or of an officer of any executive department of the Government other than the War Department will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army. Abstract questions will not be presented.

109. Unimportant and trivial communications need not be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army simply because addressed to him. Department commanders should decide whether a communication is of sufficient importance to be forwarded.

110. An order will state the source from which it emanates, its number, date, place of issue and the authority under which issued. It may be put in the form of a letter addressed to the individual concerned through the proper channel.

111. In the distribution of General Orders and Circulars from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, division and department commanders are furnished such number of copies as they may deem necessary to supply all the officers on duty at their headquarters and a surplus number to meet special demands.

112. Commanding officers of posts are furnished one copy of each General Order or Circular for personal file, one for post file, four for each troop of Cavalry, company of Infantry and Coast Artillery, five for each battery of Field Artillery (one for the personal file of each officer and the other for the company file), and fifteen copies for regimental field officers and the post staff (excluding the surgeon and quartermaster, who are supplied through their respective staff departments).

113. Commanding officers of regiments serving at military posts are furnished five copies for the regimental files in addition to the number furnished them as post commanders. When a regiment is serving in the field seventy copies are furnished regiments headquarters, one copy each for battalion commanders and battalion adjutants, four copies for companies, and remaining number for colonel, staff and surplus.

114. Officers of the staff departments are furnished copies through the chiefs of their respective departments.

115. Special Orders.—Eight full copies of Special Orders are furnished to the headquarters of each military division and department. These are intended for the department commander, adjutant general, inspector general, Judge advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and chief surgeon, and one for a permanent file for use of

officers of the General Staff Corps. The chief paymaster is furnished a copy through the Paymaster General of the Army.

116. Extracts of Special Orders are furnished to all concerned only, either direct or through the immediate commander.

117. After every battle or engagement with the enemy written reports thereof will be made by commanders of regiments, separate battalions or squadrons, companies or detachments, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, which reports will be forwarded through the proper channel, to the Adjutant General of the Army. It shall be the especial duty of all General Staff officers attached to commands in the field to keep careful journals of the operations, from which they will file reports of said operations for their immediate commanders.

118. Inspectors general or acting inspectors general, assigned to a military department, are under the immediate direction of its commanding general; when not so assigned they are under the orders of the Secretary of War. They will make the general inspections within the limits of the respective departments, and will each be allowed the necessary clerks and one messenger, who will be assigned by the Secretary of War.

119. Inspections of the Military Academy and inspections of the Service schools, in so far as they are distinct from posts, will be made only under specific instructions of the Secretary of War.

120. Reports of prescribed inspections of troops, stations, and accounts of disbursing officers under the authority of department commanders will be forwarded through department headquarters to the Adjutant General of the Army and transmitted to the Inspector General of the Army. In case irregularities, deficiencies, or misconduct are reported, a department commander in forwarding a report will state what remedies he has applied or will apply to correct them, adding any recommendations that he may desire to make. All other reports of inspections will be forwarded direct to the Inspector General of the Army, except when otherwise specially directed, and all inspection reports not confidential will be filed in his office. The Inspector General will submit to the Chief of Staff all reports relating to the discipline and efficiency of the Army, calling his special attention to matters requiring correction.

121. Department commanders, the commanders of an Army corps or Army in the field, may give orders, on the reports of authorized inspectors, to sell, destroy, or make such other disposition of condemned property as the case may require, except the sale of ordnance stores and the destruction of saddles issued by the Ordnance Department, for which the orders of the Secretary of War must be given. If the property be of considerable value, and there be good reason to suppose that it can be more advantageously applied or disposed of elsewhere than within the command, the matter will be referred to the War Department through the Adjutant General of the Army.

122. But in the Division of the Philippines the orders of the division commander are sufficient for the destruction of condemned saddles and other ordnance and ordnance stores.

123. The reports which the Judge Advocate General may render upon cases received by him, and which require the action of the President, will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

124. The following table shows the number of rooms, the quantity of fuel, and the allowance of cooking and heating stoves to be supplied for the use of officers and men in quarters and barracks:

[This table, showing the allowances for quarters and fuel, remains unchanged, except that "the Commanding General of the Army" is omitted and "an assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Army" is added, receiving the same allowances as aides and department staff officers. It is also provided that an acting A.Q.M., an acting C.S. and an adjutant shall each have an office and fuel as now, "when occupying different rooms," instead of "when approved by the Quartermaster General."]

125. To the table showing the allowances for stationery the following are added: "The Chief of Staff of the Army" to receive what may be necessary, and the "officers of the General Staff Corps" the prescribed blank books and printed forms and the stationery required for their public duties.]

126. [To the table showing the allowances for horses and the use of public horses.]

SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers are selected as competitors in the Department Pistol Competition and will report not later than Aug. 4 to Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., Fort Riley; Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., Fort Sill; Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson; 1st Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., Fort Crook; 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., 25th Inf., Fort Reno. (July 21, D.M.)

The following named officers are selected as competitors in the Department Infantry Competition and will report not later than Aug. 7 to Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., Fort Leavenworth; Capt. Benjamin A. Poore and 2d Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots; 2d Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., Fort Crook; 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford and 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., Fort Reno. (July 29, D.M.)

The C.O. Post of San Juan, P.R., will send on the steamer Philadelphia, leaving this port about the 29th instant, under command of 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant E. J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regiment, the following named enlisted men, as representative competitors of the 2d Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment, in the Cavalry Carbine Competition, Department of the East, which will take place about Aug. 3 at Fort Niagara, N.Y.: 1st Sergt. Harry Simpson, Co. F; 1st Sergt. Fort R. Jacobs, Co. H; 1st Sergt. Frank Williamson, Co. E; Sergt. Eugenio Hernandez, Co. G. (July 28, D.P.R.)

The following named officers are selected to compete for places on the Department Infantry Team: Capt. William C. Wren, 17th Inf.; Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 10th Inf. (July 27, D. Col.)

The Cavalry and Pistol Competitions of the Department of the Missouri and Texas having been combined, the C.O. Forts Clark and Sam Houston, will send the following named competitors to Fort Riley, Kas.: Department Cavalry Competition, to report Aug. 7, 1903.—Sergt. Oliver Enoch, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Pvt. Ernest S. Mosher, Troop K, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Joseph F. Cryer, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Thomas S. Berger, Troop M, 1st Cav. Department Pistol Competition, to report Aug. 4, 1903.—Sergt. James O. Householder, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Sergt. J. F. N. Dutton, Troop K, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Guy Dandridge, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Thomas S. Berger, Troop M, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Warren Chapman, 2d Battery, Field Artillery. (July 30, D.T.)

Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., adjutant general and inspector of small arms practice, Department of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and take charge of the Cavalry and Pistol Competitions for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes combined. (Aug. 3, D.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the Cavalry and Pistol Competitions for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes combined, and will report in person at Fort Keogh Aug. 5. Chief range officer, Major Hunter Liggett, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. Statistical officer, 2d Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter,

6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 2nd Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. Ordnance and telephone officer, 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. Range officers, Capt. John S. Parke, 2nd Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D.; Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula; Capt. William Cochran, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison; Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling; Capt. Thomas T. Frisell, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine; 1st Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison; 1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Aug. 3, D.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty and in the capacities herein indicated in connection with the Tri-Department Cavalry and Pistol Competitions at the Whipple Barracks, Ariz., not later than Aug. 6, 1903: Captain Lawrence J. Fleming, adjutant, 5th Cav., chief range officer; Captain Mathew C. Smith, adjutant, 14th Cav., adjutant and statistical officer; 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Day, 14th Cav., Q.M., and O.D.; 1st Lieut. John S. E. Young, 5th Cav., commissary; 2d Lieut. Raymond B. Pratt, Art. Corps, telephone officer. Range officers.—1st Lieuts. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav.; Marion C. Raynor, 5th Cav.; George B. Rodney, 5th Cav.; George J. Odier, 10th Cav., and Philip W. Corbusier, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Douglas H. Jacobs, 14th Cav.; George M. Russell, 14th Cav.; Jerome G. Pillow, 14th Cav.; Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav.; Edward R. Coppelock, 3d Cav.; John K. Hume, 14th Cav.; Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav. (July 29, D. Colo.)

The following named officers having been selected as competitors in the Tri-Department Competitions will report to the officer in charge, Whipple Barracks, A.T.,—those for the Cavalry Competition not later than Aug. 8, and those for the Pistol Competition—Major Edwin P. Andrus, 2d Cav.; Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav. For the Pistol Competition.—1st Lieut. William H. Oury, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Ensor, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav. (July 29, D. Colo.)

ANNUAL RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The annual infantry competition in rifle firing of the Department of the Lakes and the Department of Dakota began at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 10, with preliminary practice in slow and rapid firing at rectangular targets at 200, 300 and 600 yards, followed on Aug. 11 with skirmish firing at the same distance. The officers officiating at the competitions were as follows:

Officer in charge, Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf.; chief range officer and ordnance officer, Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; adjutant and statistical officer, 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; quartermaster and telephone officer, 1st Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.; range officer, 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.

There were 32 competitors from the Department of Dakota and 33 from the Department of the Lakes, shooting in the preliminary practice, their total scores and standing being as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Names.	Total.	Order.
Thomas F. Dwyer, Capt. 21st Inf.	314	22
Walter B. McCaskey, 1st Lieut. 21st Inf.	341	9
Joseph Drescher, Sergt. Major 21st Inf.	320	18
Samuel L. Huskey, Pvt. Co. A, 21st Inf.	221	17
John Simpson, Pvt. Co. B, 21st Inf.	223	11
John D. Combest, Pvt. Co. C, 21st Inf.	196	27
John W. Shirer, Pvt. Co. D, 21st Inf.	174	31
William A. L. Treptow, Sergt. Co. E, 21st Inf.	175	30
Adolph J. Dekker, 1st Sergt. Co. F, 21st Inf.	191	23
Edward Flynn, Sergt. Co. G, 21st Inf.	200	26
Earl McCoy, 1st Sergt. Co. H, 21st Inf.	217	19
Fred O. Richardson, Q.M. Sergt. Co. I, 21st Inf.	250	6
Peter Kelly, 1st Sergt. Co. K, 21st Inf.	228	10
William Glynn, Sergt. Co. L, 21st Inf.	167	32
Louis A. Apriar, Sergt. Co. M, 21st Inf.	229	1
James J. Mayes, 1st Lieut. 24th Inf.	245	8
Edward L. Rains, 2d Lieut. 24th Inf.	226	16
Henry Coles, Corp. Co. A, 24th Inf.	248	7
William G. Miller, Corp. Co. B, 24th Inf.	226	15
Robert McKnight, Corp. Co. C, 24th Inf.	213	23
William H. Brice, Q.M. Sergt. Co. D, 24th Inf.	251	5
John C. Proctor, Sergt. Co. E, 24th Inf.	214	21
George Barner, Pvt. Co. F, 24th Inf.	230	12
Joseph E. White, Pvt. Co. G, 24th Inf.	210	25
John Jackson, Pvt. Co. H, 24th Inf.	212	24
George D. Powell, 1st Sergt. Co. I, 24th Inf.	187	2
Emmett Hawkins, Q.M. Sergt. Co. K, 24th Inf.	228	20
William Fox, Corp. Co. L, 24th Inf.	216	22
Cephas Swagerty, Pvt. Co. M, 24th Inf.	223	12
Distinguished Marksmen.		
James Satchell, Sergt. Co. A, 24th Inf.	229	14
Chas. W. Grayson, Q.M. Sergt. Co. B, 24th Inf.	260	3
Benjamin Brown, Drum Maj. 24th Band.	238	4

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Names.	Total.	Order.
Frank Pratt, 2d Lieut. 1st Inf.	226	10
Perry E. Hill, Sergt. Co. A, 1st Inf.	174	32
William A. Bennett, Sergt. Co. B, 1st Inf.	131	38
Charles A. Jones, Sergt. Co. C, 1st Inf.	219	19
Alvin E. Peak, Sergt. Co. D, 1st Inf.	156	36
John H. Lennon, Pvt. Co. E, 1st Inf.	210	23
George Carpenter, Sergt. Co. F, 1st Inf.	228	15
Orville G. Willett, Lance Corp. Co. G, 1st Inf.	212	21
Harry Schwartz, Pvt. Co. H, 1st Inf.	155	37
Charles Keller, 2d Lieut. 3d Inf.	228	14
Willard Doughty, Corp. Co. A, 3d Inf.	234	11
David Chaunch, Pvt. Co. B, 3d Inf.	194	28
Charles A. Smith, Pvt. Co. C, 3d Inf.	165	33
Vincent Geoghan, Sergt. Co. D, 3d Inf.	198	27
Sam P. Barre, Corp. Co. E, 3d Inf.	223	12
Nicholas J. Geoghegan, Sergt. Co. F, 3d Inf.	206	26
John Warrick, Pvt. Co. G, 3d Inf.	217	20
Sam L. Jones, Corp. Co. H, 3d Inf.	182	31
August W. Johnson, Corp. Co. I, 3d Inf.	222	18
George Brundage, Sergt. Co. K, 3d Inf.	232	13
James McCutchen, Sergt. Co. L, 3d Inf.	225	17
Stephen Miller, Sergt. Co. M, 3d Inf.	229	8
William B. Wallace, 2d Lieut. 30th Inf.	276	1
Austin M. Pardee, 2d Lieut. 30th Inf.	244	7
Frank A. Hall, Drum Maj. 20th Band.	206	25
Harry W. Rizer, Sergt. Co. A, 20th Inf.	228	9
Charles Russell, Sergt. Co. B, 20th Inf.	246	5
Thomas F. Moran, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 20th Inf.	185	30
Maurice O'Connor, Pvt. Co. D, 20th Inf.	228	16
Andrew McLaughlin, Sergt. Co. E, 20th Inf.	160	35
Abraham Emlaw, Pvt. Co. F, 20th Inf.	238	24
William R. Farber, Pvt. Co. G, 20th Inf.	164	34
George W. Underkircher, Pvt. Co. H, 20th Inf.	250	3
Frank Weil, Pvt. Co. I, 20th Inf.	272	2
John H. Baker, Sergt. Co. K, 20th Inf.	189	29
Thaddeus R. Hyatt, Corp. Co. L, 20th Inf.	248	4
Henry Pykels, Pvt. Co. B, 20th Inf.	211	22
Distinguished Marksman.		
William O. Carroll, Musician, Co. 1, 20th Inf.	246	6
We shall give the final result of the competition another week.		

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Major Lea Febiger, U.S. Inf., Inspector general, and Contract Surg. Henry D. Brown are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., vice Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf.

and Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., U.S.A., relieved. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., vice Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav., relieved. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Capt. Amos B. Shattock, 25th Inf.; Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; Capt. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Ira C. Brown, 1st Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 25th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Crook, Neb., vice Major William H. Corbusier, surg., U.S.A., relieved. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Reno, O.T., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Niagara, New York, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf.; Capt. Harry F. Rehers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Wallace De Witt, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf.; Capt. Harry F. Rehers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Wallace De Witt, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail for the board: Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav.; Major William C. Buttler, 25th Inf.; Major Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., recorder. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Washakie, Wyo., for the examination of officers. Detail: Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, A.C.; Capt. George C. Safrans, 2d Inf.; Capt. Stedding P. Adams, 14th Cav. (July 29, D. Colo.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination for promotion: Capt. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav., is appointed to meet for the purpose of examining Mr. John W. Lewis, formerly 2d Lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Infantry; captain, 4th Kentucky Cavalry; 2d Lieutenant, 14th U.S. Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant, 23d U.S. Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

G.O. 31, JULY 27, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, having reported, is temporarily assigned to duty as chief commissary of the department, relieving Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general, of those duties.

G.O. 28, JULY 31, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 21, current series, has headquarters, so amended as to designate any six individual events as may be selected by the post commander of those named therein to constitute part of the program of events for the monthly field days held at each post pursuant to paragraph 12, G.O., No. 12, current series, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin.

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Int., A.G.

G.O. 30, AUG. 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

On the completion of the Department Infantry Competition the officer in charge will notify the C.O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., who will thereupon order all officers and enlisted men connected therewith to return to their proper stations, excepting such as may be selected as competitors for the Army Infantry Competition, who will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to report by Aug. 21, 1903.

The commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, is authorized to grant such enlisted men as may apply for it, after being relieved from further duty with the competition, a reasonable delay in returning to their stations, not to exceed twenty days.

G.O. 23, JULY 30, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Publishes instructions for the guidance of the Commissaries in this Department.

G.O. 12, AUG. 1, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

As a combined Infantry Competition for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., G.O. No. 11, from these headquarters, is rescinded.

The Cavalry and Pistol Competitions for the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes combined will be held this year at Fort Keogh, Mont., commencing Aug. 7, 1903, under the direction of Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., Adjutant General and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Dakota.

Enlisted competitors will be selected and sent to report to the C.O., Fort Keogh, the cavalry competitors not later than Aug. 6, and the pistol competitors not later than Aug. 12, 1903.

G.O. 13, AUG. 3, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Designates the months of July, August and September as the regular target practice season, and October the supplementary season for Troop A, 3d Cav., at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the current year.

G.O. 25, AUG. 3, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., is designated to conduct the Army Infantry and Cavalry Competitions to take place at Fort Sheridan, Ill., commencing Aug. 3, 1903, preceded by the usual preliminary practice.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., is designated to conduct the Army Pistol Competition to take place at Fort Sheridan, Ill., commencing Sept. 1, 1903, preceded by the usual preliminary practice.

The Cavalry Competition will be conducted simultaneously with the Infantry Competitions.

The officers and enlisted men already detailed for duty with the Department Infantry Competition will be retained for similar duties in connection with the Army competitions.

Upon completion of the competitions the C.O., Fort Sheridan, will order all connected therewith to return to their respective stations, except those going to Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the national competition.

CIRCULAR 6, JULY 29, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes the allotment of public funds or so much of the sums as may, in the discretion of the post commanders, be necessary, for the monthly payment of extra duty men in this Department to take effect Aug. 1, 1903.

G.O. 20, AUG. 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces the months of October, November and December, 1903, as the regular season for small arms practice for all troops serving in this Department.

G.O. 61, JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs United States Army transports leaving Manila

for San Francisco, Cal., to go into quarantine or sail, as the case may be, at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday after the 10th of the month, unless the 10th falls on Tuesday, in which case that will be the quarantine or sailing date. When passengers, officers and troops have boarded the vessel they will remain aboard unless specially ordered ashore from division headquarters.

G.O. 64, JUNE 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The temporary military station in the vicinity of Batangas, Province of Batangas, P.I., is designated as Camp McGrath, in honor of the late Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav., who was wounded in action in the Province of Cavite, Oct. 8, 1899, and subsequently died of his wounds.

HUNTING LEAVES.

G.O. 65, JULY 1, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The division commander desires that all officers, who may wish to do so, be given the opportunity to hunt. Absences for this purpose should be granted as prescribed by paragraph 70, Army Regulations, with the greatest liberality consistent with efficient service. Such government transportation and small details for camp guard as are necessary may be authorized as circumstances permit.

Paragraph 60, Army Regulations, will be strictly complied with by all officers receiving permission to hunt, forwarding both certificate and report to these headquarters through military channels. When the territory is new it should be the desire of every officer availing himself of this privilege to furnish a reliable map of the country traversed, remembering that a map is the most indispensable supplement to the report required.

Officers availing themselves of hunting leaves must bear in mind that while the Government grants a privilege, it expects, in return, full and accurate military information of new country, and a test of the officer's ability to prepare such information if called upon.

That the country passed over has been previously reported upon and mapped will not relieve officers from making the necessary reports from original sources of information and observation.

If upon receipt of such report at these headquarters it is found not to comply with the spirit of paragraph 60, Army Regulations, as well as the letter, the hunting leave will be counted as ordinary leave of absence, and as such will be reported to the adjutant general of the Army.

By command of Major General Davis.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, by operation of law, is announced. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 9, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 11, 1903, of Brig. Gen. David H. Kinzie, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 10, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Calvin De Witt, upon his own application, after over thirty-seven years' service, is announced. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 9, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 10, 1903, of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 11, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 12, 1903, of Brig. Gen. James Miller, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 12, 1903, of Brig. Gen. John L. Tieron, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 3d 1903, is granted Major J. R. Williams, A.A.G. (Aug. 1, D.Cal.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q.M., is extended one month. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, D.Q.M.G., from duty in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and he will then proceed to Governors Island, via Washington. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles B. Vodges, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will report in person to Col. Allen Smith, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Frederick Schiller, now at Fort Yates, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty at that post. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Ziesing, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Riley to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick McDonald, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and from thence to Manila on the first available transport. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Allen, to Fort Duchesne, Utah, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Knud Boberg, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, who will proceed to San Francisco for orders. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Sandstrom, to Fort Keogh, Mont., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Dobler, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, who will proceed to San Francisco. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Douglas Settle, U.S. Inf., commissary, having reported at San Francisco, will report in person to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, for duty as an assistant in his office. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. E. D. Sinks. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Oscar W. Woods, now at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (July 24, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Alvin R. Hull will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Camp of Tri-Department and Pistol Competition, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Aug. 5, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Dental Surg. George M. Decker, Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 5, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, now at Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for temporary duty. (July 30, D.D.)

Major Daniel M. Appel, surg., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Denver, Colo., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place not later than Oct. 1, 1903, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., from duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. William Pomeroy. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig, now at San Francisco, Cal., from further duty in the Philippines, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster, now at San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Apache for duty. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 9, 1903, is granted Contract Dental Surg. William C. Hammond, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, asst. surg., from further duty at Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, paymaster general, is detailed as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, is designated a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to perform the duties heretofore prescribed by the Statute for the Commanding General of the Army. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 12, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, C.E. (Aug. 10, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, C.E., Fort Leaven-

worth, Kans., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for instructions relative to mapping maneuver grounds at West Point, Ky. (July 28, D.M.)

Capt. W. V. Judson, C.E., will proceed to Portland, Me., on duty in connection with the approaching Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., is further extended one month. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E., is extended one month. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The Board of Engineers will proceed at the proper time to Portland, Me., for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers to be held in Portland Harbor between Aug. 23 and 29, 1903. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 188, c.s., these headquarters, as directs Capt. W. V. Judson, C.E., to return to New York city upon completion of certain duties in Washington, D.C., is revoked. (Aug. 12, D.E.)

The C.O., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will send a detachment of twenty-three enlisted men of the 1st Battalion of Engineers, which will include a cook and the necessary non-commissioned officers, to West Point, Kentucky, where they will be reported to 2d Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, C.E., for duty in connection with mapping maneuver grounds at that place. (Aug. 4, D.M.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., will proceed to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., in regard to the behavior of ammunition in machine guns, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will proceed from New London, Conn., to Portland, Me., for such duty as may be assigned to him. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Troop H, 3d Cavalry, fully armed and equipped for field service and with 100 rounds of ammunition per man, will proceed by marching from Fort Apache to Morenci, Ariz., for temporary duty, relieving Troop G, same regiment, which upon being so relieved will proceed to Fort Apache. Capt. A. E. Willame, 3d Cav., commanding Troop H, will remain at Fort Apache with a detachment of five men of his troop until adjournment of the examining board of which he is a member and will then proceed with his detachment by marching to Morenci and join his troop. (July 30, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Sydney D. Maize, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty with Troop F of that regiment and will proceed without delay to join Troop E, 3d Cav. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav., will report in person to Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Assinbinne, Mont., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Clifford C. Caison, A.C., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Col. Camillo C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., relieved. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. L. COOPER.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., from further duty at Fort Grant, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty with his troop. (July 31, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 5th Cav., Fort Grant. (July 31, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Aug. 3, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Cooley, 5th Cav., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (July 30, D. Colo.)

The extension of sick leave granted Major George H. Padioc, 5th Cav., is still further extended two months. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. John Hasson, 5th Cav. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The 3d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, with squadron staff, will take station at Fort Keogh, Mont., relieving Troops B and D, 6th Cavalry; the latter being thus relieved will proceed, dismounted, by rail to Fort Meade, S.D., and there take station. (Aug. 6, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., will proceed to the Avondale Rifle Range, near Savannah, Ga., for duty there during the meet of the Interstate Military Rifle Association, from Aug. 24 to 28, inclusive. (Aug. 12, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. ANDERSON.

Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, selected for appointment as adjutant, 8th Cavalry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station. (July 31, D.M.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, squadron adjutant, 8th Cav., Fort Sill. (July 28, D.M.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, 8th Cav. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 8, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav., Monterey, Cal. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension to include Sept. 30, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 10th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 6, D.M.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Second Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Peter C. Harris, 11th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 21, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, 11th Inf. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. James T. Dean, James B. Gowen and G. Maury Cralle and 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 12th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco for station and duty. (July 24, D. Col.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Alga P. Berry, 13th Inf., upon his relief from recruiting duty will join his company at its station in the Department of California. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Second Lieut. John S. Chambers, 14th Inf., from further duty at Fort DuCheene, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with his proper company. (July 29, D. Colo.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. O. VAN HORNE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of his duties with the Department Infantry Competition, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert Hardman, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Aug. 5, D. Colo.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the Department Infantry Competition, is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 15th Inf., Fort DuChene. (Aug. 5, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Robert O. Van Horne, 15th Inf., will report in person to Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 177, July 30, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 16th Inf., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 16th Inf.,

is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 13th Inf., Fort Mason, Cal., to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.) First Lieut. H. A. Robichon, 15th Inf., having been discharged as convalescent from hospital, San Francisco, will return to his proper station, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., to take effect Sept. 1, 1903. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., chief range officer, Department Infantry Competition, will proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco to camp at rifle range near Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Aug. 4, D. Cal.) Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Cav., Ord. Barracks, Monterey, will proceed to the Presidio, San Francisco, and report to Major E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., officer in charge of the Department Infantry Competition, for duty as chief range officer. (July 31, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

The C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send Capt. William C. Bennett and Co. E, 16th Inf., to Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Florida at that point, commencing Sept. 8, 1903, and continuing for a period of eight days. (Aug. 10, D.E.)

The C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send Capt. William C. Bennett and Co. E, 16th Inf., to Camden, S.C., to attend the encampment of the National Guard of South Carolina at that point, commencing Aug. 10, 1903. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, 16th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major William J. Wakeman, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Thomas, Ky., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major Francis H. French, 16th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf. (Aug. 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. Captain Hart will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Thomas, to relieve Capt. Jesse M. Baker, who will report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 18th Inf. (July 27, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 19th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Par. 17, S.O. 181, Aug. 4, 1903, from this office, relating to Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Grimes, 20th Inf. (July 30, D.L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1903, is granted Chaplain James Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (July 29, D.D.)

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn and 1st Lieut. Archibald L. Harrison, 21st Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice Capt. Herman Hall and 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf., relieved. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the department, is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., Fort Keogh. (Aug. 3, D.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 22d Inf., is further extended seven days. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Campbell W. Flake, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 8, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Ivers W. Leonard, battalion adjutant, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (July 30, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (July 29, D.M.)

Second Lieut. William W. Taylor, Jr., 22d Inf., will report in person to Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Reno, Okla., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 22d Inf., will report in person to Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Reno, Okla., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, 22d Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Reno. (Aug. 6, D.M.)

Second Lieut. William S. Neely, 22d Inf., will report in person to Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Crook, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 25th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Patrick A. Connolly, 26th Inf., to take effect Sept. 1, 1903. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Major George H. Roach, 28th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (July 6, D.P.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Ryder Davis, Philippine Scouts, to take effect Aug. 31, 1903, announced July 29, has been revoked by the President. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903: 1st Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 7th Cav. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the 14th Cavalry are detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903: 1st Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, 1st Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., 2d Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Frank W. Hess, U.S.A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., for the examination of such officers for promotion. Details: Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf.; Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d Inf., recorder. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

RELIEVED MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, to take effect upon the dates indicated after their names, respectively: Capt. Frank Parker, 15th Cav., Sept. 1, 1903; 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, C.E., Aug. 15, 1903; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, A.C., Sept. 5, 1903. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Mallin Craig, from the 6th Cav. to the 5th Cav., Troop I; 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, from the 5th Cav. to the 6th Cav., Troop C. (Aug. 11, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 19th Inf., Co. C, and will join that company. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

VETERINARIANS.

The following named veterinarians, recently appointed, are assigned as hereinafter indicated. Veterinarian Andrew E. Donovan, to the Artillery Corps. He will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, to the 1st Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas. Veterinarian James C. Keely, to the 7th Cavalry, and will proceed to join his regiment. Veterinarian Oscar M. Norton, to the Artillery Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Veterinarian Burt English to the 2d Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

Veterinarian Robert W. McKibbin, recently appointed, is assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 10, H.Q.A.)

NATIONAL GUARD DETAILS.

Capt. J. A. Dapray, 26th Inf., now on light duty at these headquarters temporarily in charge of militia matters, will proceed to Austin, Texas, concerning the tour of duty and instruction to be conducted during the encampment of the Texas National Guard to begin Aug. 18, 1903. (Aug. 15, D.T.)

Captains John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., and Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., are detailed to attend the encampment of the Texas National Guard at Austin, Texas, from Aug. 18 to 25, 1903. (Aug. 5, D.T.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Post Q.M. Sgt. Arthur Purvis; Commissary Sgt. Henry Thomas, 2d Inf.; Color Sgt. Zack Ewing, 24th Inf.; Principal Musician Luther Johnson, band, 24th Inf.; Pvt. Henry Hotline, Co. D, 14th Inf. (Aug. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sgt. William W. A. Escudero, 60th Co., C.A.; Sgt. James H. Price, Co. H, 4th Inf.; Corp. Charles Ratish, 41st Co., C.A. (Aug. 12, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Chief Trumpeter Robert Fowler, band, 6th Cav.; Pvt. First Class Thomas Hamilton, Hospital Corps. (Aug. 8, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.G.C., will proceed to West Point, Ky., to make preliminary arrangements for the autumn maneuvers of the Regular troops and organized militia of this department. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 137, D.L., as directs Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., to report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as range officer, is revoked. (Aug. 4, D.L.)

The following named officers, having been selected as competitors in the Pistol Competition of this department, will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., not later than Aug. 12, 1903: Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., Fort Brady; Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 2d Inf., Columbia Arsenal; Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 137, as directs 2d Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., to report at Fort Sheridan for duty as range officer, is revoked. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

First Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th Inf., and Brady G. Battencutter, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as range officers, and for such other duties as may devolve upon them. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 137, D.L., as selects Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., as competitor in the Department Infantry Competition at Fort Sheridan, is revoked. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

Capt. Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., is appointed Q.M. of the camp to be established for the combined maneuvers of the Regular troops and militia of the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to West Point, Ky. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 137, D.L., as directs 2d Lieut. Charles Keller, 2d Inf., to report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as range officer is revoked. Lieutenant Keller, having been selected as competitor in the Department Infantry Competition, will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than Aug. 7, 1903. (Aug. 3, D.L.)

Leave for twenty-nine days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., now at Arcadia Rifle Range, Arcadia, Mo., is assigned to duty in temporary charge of the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., upon the retirement of Col. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, will proceed to Omaha with reference to the equipment of regimental commissaries at Fort Riley, Kas., during the coming fall maneuvers. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., Fort Riley. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., will upon completion of his duties in connection with the Department Infantry Competition at Fort Leavenworth, proceed to Fort Sheridan, for duty in charge of the competitors from the Department of the Missouri for places on the Army Infantry Team, after which he will return to his proper station, Fort Crook. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

The following named officers are selected as competitors in the Department Cavalry Competition at Fort Riley: Capts. Charles W. Farber and Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 5th Cav., Fort Sill; Capt. William H. Hay and Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson; 1st Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Fort Leavenworth; Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (Aug. 1, D.M.)

First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., from further duty with the Department Cavalry and Pistol Competitions at Fort Riley, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as range officer. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., now at Fort Riley, is selected as competitor in the Department Cavalry Competition. (Aug. 5, D.M.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORF—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 3.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Yokohama for repairs.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manilla July 3 for New York with 1st and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 9. To sail for Manilla Oct. 1 with headquarters and Companies L and M. 3d Battalion of Engineers.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila with 14th Cavalry and 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, headquarters and band.

SHERMAN—Manila, July 26. To sail Aug. 16 for San Francisco with 10th Inf. and a squadron of 1st Cav.

SUMNER—At Hong Kong, China, repairing.

THOMAS—At San Francisco; to sail for Manilla about Sept. 1 with general passengers and nine officers and 300 men of Marine Corps.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manilla.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following movement of troops is hereby ordered: 2d Band, Artillery Corps, from Havanna, Cuba, to Fort Williams, Me.; 18th Co., Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba, to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 21st Co., Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba, to Fort Mott, N.J.; 23d and 24th Cos., Coast Artillery, from Havana, Cuba, to Fort McKinley, Me.

The U.S. transport Kilpatrick, as soon as practicable after arrival in New York from Manilla (about Sept. 1 next), will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, thence to Havana, Cuba, to load the designated troops, baggage and supplies and transfer them to the United States. The transport will proceed from Havana, Cuba, direct to Portland, Me., debarking there the 2d Band and 23d and 24th Companies, and the property pertaining thereto; and will then proceed to New York, debarking the 18th Company for Fort Schuyler and the 21st Company to Fort Mott, which latter company will be sent by rail thence to its station.

On the withdrawal of the 18th and 21st Companies, Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks that post will be abandoned as a station for U.S. troops. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

Town Topics for Aug. 6 says: "Paym. T. Holliday Hicks, U.S.N., of the United States battleship Illinois, has been much noticed in Bar Harbor during the past few days. Paymaster Hicks, during his long stay in Washington, was one of the best known and courted naval officers in social and club life. He is a man of much charm, is considered one of the most efficient of naval officers, and it would be no great surprise to his friends should he, some day, become Paymaster General of the Navy." On Sunday the Governor General of Canada's Footguards, of Ottawa, turned up at Plattsburgh, and in the evening the officers in scarlet mess jackets, headed by Lieut. Col. A. L. Jarvis, dined at the Champlain. The regiment's band discoursed very excellent music on the veranda for the edification of the guests, who turned out en masse. It was a sort of love feast to show how devoted King Edward's subjects were to Uncle Sam's children and vice versa, and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" so often that one began to regret that Francis Scott Key had ever been inspired. On the other hand, it mercifully spared the audience too much "God Save the King," giving only a few bars when His Majesty's health was being drunk in the dining room. Col. Henry H. Adams, who, after thirty odd years' service with the 18th Infantry, has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 5th, and is now commandant of the Plattsburgh post, was unable to attend the dinner, owing to illness."

We have received the report of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, but will have to reserve its publication until next week. The Board recommends the graduation at the end of the four years' course be made final. The Board regrets the expedient recently adopted of graduating the first class February, and recommends an increase in the teaching force at the Academy. The Board also recommends the creation at the Academy a department of physical training, placing this matter under special supervision of a highly qualified expert. The Board recommends the admission of midshipmen on certificates of certain schools throughout the country to be selected by the Academic Board.

Midshipman William J. Moses, U.S.N., was brought to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey, Aug. 14 from Bar Harbor, Me., suffering from appendicitis in an advanced stage. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, and has been attached to the Illinois. He was taken ill just before

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The adjutant's office at Fort Leavenworth is engaged in the preparation of the order designating officers of Infantry and Cavalry for the course in instruction at the General Service and Staff College. Difficulty has been encountered in getting sufficient officers to equal three from each regiment for this educational duty. So far eighty-four officers have been detailed as students, and a detail from the 5th Infantry will be made on the arrival of that regiment from the Philippines.

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GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

We publish this week two General Orders giving effect to the legislation working a radical change in the administration of the Army by the organization of a General Staff Corps. This corps divides itself under this order into the General Staff serving with troops and the War Department General Staff, which last is to be arranged in divisions and sections under officers to be designated by the Chief of Staff, who is to regulate the distribution of duties among them. The exact duties imposed upon the General Staff can be ascertained by a reference to the order. Accompanying it is an order making the changes in Army Regulations necessitated by the elimination from the Army of the general officer commanding. Speaking impersonally, we may say that his life has not been a felicitous one, and he has had such an insignificant influence upon the Army, taking into consideration his rank and exalted title, that he can well be spared. As the late Gen. James B. Fry has said: "The real issue in this country is not whether the Army shall be commanded by the President in person, or through a general-in-chief, but whether or not it shall be commanded by the chiefs-of-bureau." The title of general, lieutenant general, or major general commanding the Army is a misnomer, inasmuch as there can be no military officer not subordinate to the President as commander-in-chief. The President is the only possible general in command of the Army or admiral in command of the Navy.

Narrating his experience as the nominal head of the Army, Lieutenant General Schofield says: "It is the one position of all in the Army which most severely tries the spirit of subordination which is so indispensable in a soldier of a republic. I have not thought it surprising that none of my great predecessors was quite able to endure the trial." Yet General Schofield got on with the War Office, on the whole, more smoothly than anyone who has ever held the office of commanding general. His statement of his experience shows what infelicities not infrequently result from the contact of the polished surfaces of military etiquette and military methods with the rough, cast-iron of those which often prevails in civil administration; the former get badly scratched. There are no rules governing civil practice and it varies according to the habits of the chief in authority. General Schofield thinks that much friction in the past has been due to this fact, though the real difficulty has been in the attempt of two bodies to occupy the same space at the same time, in violation of a fundamental law.

As the relation between the civil and military administration of the Army is more exactly defined by the order we publish this week, than it has ever been, it is to be hoped that things will run more smoothly in future. This is a question only to be determined by experience. We can tell better a year or two from now what we think of the General Staff scheme. It is, at least, entitled to a fair trial before being further criticised or condemned. There is the summing up of a long history of infelicities in this significant statement in the General Order. "The successful performance of the duties of the position requires what the title denotes—a relation of absolute confidence and personal accord and sympathy between the Chief of Staff and the President, and necessarily also between the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. For this reason, without any reflection whatever upon the officer detailed, the detail will in every case cease, unless sooner terminated, on the day following the expiration of the term of office of the President by whom the detail is made; and if at any time the Chief of Staff considers that he can no longer sustain between the President and the Secretary of War the relations above described, it will be his duty to apply to be relieved."

The several ranking officers of the Army down to the advent of the General Staff have been George Washington, General and Commander-in-Chief, 1775-83; Major Gen. Henry Knox, 1783-84; Capt. John Doughty, 1784; Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar, brevet brigadier general, 1784-91; Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair, 1791-92; Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, General-in-Chief, 1792-96; Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, 1796-98 and again 1800-12; Lieut. Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, 1798-99; Alexander Hamilton, 1799-1800; Major Gen. Henry Dearborn, 1812-15; Major Gen. Jacob Brown, 1815-28; Major Gen. Alex. Macomb, 1828-41; Major Gen. Winfield Scott, brevet lieutenant general, 1841-61; Major Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, 1861-62; Major Gen. Henry W. Halleck, 1862-64; Gen. U. S. Grant, 1864-69; Gen. W. T. Sherman, 1869-83; Gen. Philip Sheridan, 1883-88; Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, 1888-95; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, 1895-1903; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, 1903.

In explanation of the retirement of General Miles, without making any mention of his long and distinguished services, notwithstanding that commendatory

orders have been issued during recent years upon the retirement of other general officers, the War Department has issued this statement: "Army Regulations 771 of 1895 says: 'Orders eulogizing the conduct of living officers will not be issued except in case of gallantry in action or performance of specially hazardous service.' The Secretary of War decides that under this regulation, the practice of announcing the retirement in general orders of general officers and chiefs of War Department Bureaus be discontinued, and that hereafter retirement of such officers shall be announced in special orders, as was the practice prior to 1892. Signed, Lamont." No explanation of the fact that commendatory orders have been issued in other cases since the promulgation of this order is made by the War Department.

We should have been glad to publish a General Order calling attention to the services of General Miles, and that of other gallant heroes of the Civil War whose retirement is bringing us so near to the closing of the most important chapter in the military history of the United States. It is to be regretted in every way that the officers of the Civil War, heretofore retired for age, could not be included in the advantages of increased rank which have been so properly accorded to those now retiring. That officers on the retired list do not receive this just reward of their valor and sacrifice is due to the failure of Congress to pass the law authorizing its bestowal. Owing to this neglect of our law makers we find officers ranked on the retired list by those who were their juniors when they were in active service.

The official reception of General Miles, held in his office on the morning of Aug. 8, was attended by nearly all the officers on the active list of the Army stationed in Washington and at Fort Myer, Va. Promptly at 10:30 a.m. the long line of officers headed by Gen. Samuel B. M. Young and Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin, filed into the office of General Miles to bid him farewell as an officer on the active list of the Army. Some comment has been made on the fact that General Young, who now commands the Army, at this reception at 10:30 a.m., wore the three stars of a lieutenant general when General Miles did not retire until noon. It seems that General Young had, on the day before, sent his dress blouse to the tailors with instructions to make the necessary alterations caused by his promotion. He was not notified until 9 a.m. on Saturday that the General Staff would attend the reception; he telephoned his tailor immediately to send his blouse to his office, but it was returned with the shoulder straps of a lieutenant general, and General Young had no time to make the change, and could not well stay away from the reception. It was one of those unfortunate circumstances which often are the cause of hard feeling when nothing but good-will is intended. The greetings exchanged between Generals Young, Corbin and Miles were of the most cordial nature. All of the officers present expressed regret at the retirement of General Miles, and many of them showed much feeling. General Miles received many beautiful bouquets, and the clerks of his office presented him with a large silver loving cup. At twelve o'clock on Aug. 8 Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young issued a formal order assuming command of the Army of the United States. He will hold this office until Aug. 15, when he becomes Chief of the General Staff.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON MOB LAW.

President Roosevelt, in a letter commanding Governor Durbin, of Indiana, for his vigorous action against mob rule in that State, has delivered an utterance which has already quickened the national conscience and seems likely to unite the political and social influence of the people in effective opposition to the atrocities of lynch law. The President protests that the feeling of good citizens that lynch law should not be practiced is not due in the smallest degree to sympathy for the criminal, and he holds that the slightest lack of vigor in bringing criminals to justice is unpardonable. "But," he continues, "it certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal; and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reformation in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods." The President pleads for a more expeditious administration of justice, coupled with the most scrupulous regard for the rights of the accused; he points out that where, as sometimes happens, the life of an innocent person is taken by lawless process, there is no remedy for the wrong thus committed, and he contends that even where the real criminal is lynched the moral injury done by the mob to the community is well nigh as great as the offense for which the punishment was inflicted. "Where we permit the law to be defied or invaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white man," the President continues, "we are just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny."

The response to the President's trenchant utterances on this grave subject is both significant and hopeful. Governor Terrell, of Georgia, a State which has witnessed some of the most hideous lynchings ever inflicted, says: "I think Mr. Roosevelt is on the right line, and I am in hearty accord with his views. The majesty of the law

should be upheld, and to assure this there should be speedy trials of those charged with crimes leading to mob violence. I realize that no law, however rigidly enforced, will absolutely stop lynching for rape, but speedy trials will tend to lessen the number and practically stop them for other offenses." Governor Montague, of Virginia, says: "I applaud the President's exhortation. His letter is a strong plea for order. Private vengeance and violence should never usurp the administration of justice, through the forms of law, or otherwise the remedy is as fatal as the disease. His advice to the negroes to denounce crime as well as its barbaric punishment is most timely, for failure to denounce is often condonation." Governor Heard, of Louisiana, offers this frank endorsement: "I think the remedy for 'lynch law' is prompt and speedy trial. I agree thoroughly with the President in his statement that the cornerstone of the Republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law." Governor Hunn, of Delaware, speaks as follows: "I think President Roosevelt is on the right line, and I am in hearty accord with the views he expresses. The majesty of the law should be upheld, but at the same time there should be a prompt and speedy trial of the offenders in the case of that crime which most frequently excites the anger of mobs and leads to lynchings, and the punishment should not be delayed by technicalities." Public opinion in Tennessee, Texas and other States is unofficially reported as in hearty accord with the views of the President, whose words appear, all of a sudden, to have aroused public sentiment from the lethargy of wicked indifference to the portentous evils of mob violence. The law abiding citizens of all sections are agreed that lynching shall cease.

But how shall that desired result be effected? Obviously, the first step is to insure a swifter administration of justice in cases involving what might be termed "lynchable" crimes. To effect this there must be an absolute cessation of interference with the established processes of law and authority. We repeat, therefore, what we have frequently said in these columns, that the first step should be the merciless suppression of mob violence, wherever it appears, by the relentless use of military force to any extent the case may require. Anarchy and mob rule cannot be overcome with moral suasion. They will yield to force alone, and the more vigorously the force is applied the sooner the conditions which provoke it will disappear, making way for the orderly, responsible processes of law. President Roosevelt's letter, being a plea for law and justice under established forms, is therefore equally a plea for the prompt and effective exercise of military power to suppress mob violence wherever it asserts itself. For that reason we recognize it as one of the most important and encouraging of all official utterances on the vexatious problem of lynch law.

Plans for the military maneuvers scheduled for this fall at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kas., have been submitted to the War Department by Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes. General Bates has suggested that the maneuvers at West Point, Ky., for the Regular troops begin on Sept. 26 and last until Oct. 16. His idea is to have the militia organizations take part beginning on Sept. 30 and leaving Oct. 11. At Fort Riley the maneuvers are to begin on Oct. 19 and continue for about ten days. General Bates recommends that the troops to take part in the Fort Riley maneuvers consist of regiments from each of the following States: A brigade from Kansas and one regiment each from Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Nebraska; all of the Regular troops stationed at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Reno, and three additional regiments of Infantry. This recommendation has been approved, but the three additional regiments of Infantry have not yet been selected. The maneuvers at West Point, Ky., will be participated in by the following troops: Wisconsin, one regiment of Infantry; Michigan, three regiments and one battalion of Infantry; Indiana, three regiments and one battalion of Infantry; Kentucky, two regiments of Infantry; two regiments of Regular Infantry, three batteries of Regular Artillery, twenty troops of Regular Cavalry, and the Regular garrisons at Chickamauga Park and Jefferson Barracks besides detachments of engineers and Signal Corps men.

Secretary Root has wisely disapproved the recommendation recently made by Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., formerly in command of the Division of the Philippines, for the reduction of the garrison of that Archipelago. The report of General Davis, containing this recommendation, and suggesting the organization of several regiments of native troops in lieu of the Philippine Constabulary, was received at the War Department this week. The Secretary of War was at first disposed to adopt the recommendation, in part, and a schedule for the return next year of several additional regiments of Infantry had been made out by the War Department. This plan has been changed and the permanent garrison of the Philippines will remain as it is for the present. Secretary Root's primary reason for disapproving the recommendation of General Davis was due to the fact that there is no available garrison room in this country for the additional troops which would come home, and he does not, at the present, look with favor on the organization of native regiments. The troops will return to this country now, in the same manner as had been decided upon prior to the recom-

mendations of General Davis, and in accordance with the length of service they have had in the Philippines. We published in our issue of July 25, page 1185, the date of arrival of troops in the Philippines, so that the length of service can be seen at a glance of the troops on duty there.

Many of the questions concerning the relations of the National Guard organizations to the War Department, suggested by the act providing for the organization of the militia of the several States and placing it under the Federal control in case of war, have been referred to the Provisional General Staff. Among these questions is the one regarding the compilation of a list of names of those persons who, because of military service at some period or because of their being honor graduates of military schools, would be eligible for positions as officers in the Army in the event of war. The compilation of this list is provided for in the act. Lieut. Col. James Parker, chief of the militia division of the Adjutant General's Office, will probably recommend in his annual report to the Secretary of War that provision be made by Congress for the detail of one officer of the Regular Army with the National Guard of each State. The twenty officers provided by law for this duty are not sufficient to get the best results in the opinion of Colonel Parker. It is believed that Congress will grant the additional officers.

In connection with the recent record breaking run of the U.S.S. Kearsarge from England, her commanding officer, Capt. J. N. Hemphill, has received the following letter from Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling: "The department has received your report of the 27th inst. of the passage of the Kearsarge from Portsmouth, England, to Frenchman Bay, Me., and congratulates you upon making such a successful run, in spite of wind, sea, fog and ice encountered. The department notes with pleasure your praise of the officers and crew for their willing exertions, especially the navigator, Lieut. W. V. Pratt, and his assistant, Midshipman H. G. Wallace, and the senior engineer officer, Lieutenant Commander Zano, and all his department. You will communicate to them this expression of the department's commendation."

No official report has been received by the War Department from Major General Davis, who until the date of his recent retirement was in command of the Division of the Philippines, in which he recommends that soldiers on duty in the Philippines get more than twenty per cent. increase in their pay. This information was obtained by the daily papers from the Manila papers, copies of which reached this country on a transport lately arrived from Manila. If General Davis has made a full report of his administration of affairs in the Philippines it has not yet come to the War Department.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has directed that a battalion of Marines consisting of one company from New York, one from Philadelphia and one from Washington shall leave Washington on Aug. 24, en route to the Philippines, where it will relieve the men who have been there for three years, and are now entitled to return to this country. The battalion, which will be under the command of Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, will consist of nine officers and 308 enlisted men. It will sail from San Francisco on the Thomas about Sept. 1.

The Army War College Board will probably be merged into the General Staff. A recommendation to this effect, it is understood, has recently been made by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and is now under consideration by Secretary Root in connection with recommendations he will suggest to his successor to be made at the next session of Congress. The election of the officers to the General Staff Corps to take the places of those of the Corps who have recently been promoted will probably be held before long.

President Roosevelt has invited the naval attachés of foreign governments accredited to the United States to join him on board the flagship Kearsarge on Monday, Aug. 17, to witness the naval maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron. The attachés will go aboard a torpedo-boat destroyer at the landing of the New York Yacht Club and be taken to the Kearsarge.

An explosion at the United States Arsenal, at Frankford, Pa., Aug. 12, caused a panic in which four girls were painfully, but not seriously, injured. A spark lodged in a quantity of black powder, which was ignited, the flames communicating with five funnels filled with smokeless powder, which exploded. The building was only slightly damaged.

No more appointments will be made to the Naval Academy this year. Already the fourth class there has 315 members, and Captain Brownson feels that he cannot well accommodate any more midshipmen in this class.

The Royal National Life Boat Institution, which has 288 life-boats under its charge, during last year granted rewards for saving 455 lives from shipwrecks on the British coast.

August 15, 1903.

HONORS TO GENERAL PAGE.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 1, 1903.

The farewell dinner given at this post last evening to Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., by the officers of his old regiment, the 3d U.S. Infantry, was an occasion which none of those who gathered around the board will ever forget.

The table was set in the banquet room of the officers' club. The decorations consisted of festoons of flags, tastefully draped around and across the room. At one end of the room immediately behind General Page the regimental colors were displayed upon the wall, and hanging across and in front of them was the famous silver mounted drum major's baton made of the flagstaff of the old Mexican citadel of Chapultepec, and presented to the 3d Infantry immediately after the capture of the city of Mexico in 1847 by Brig. Gen. Persifor F. Smith, who commanded the brigade of which the 3d Infantry formed a part on that occasion.

At the head of the table sat the toastmaster, Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf. At his right sat General Page and at his left Major James Stewart, U.S.A., retired. On the General's right, sat Capt. W. R. Sample, regimental adjutant, and on Major Stewart's left was Capt. Frank B. McCoy, late of the 3d Infantry.

The other guests were Lieutenants Dockery, Sharp, Everington and Stone and Captain Langdon, all from Columbus Barracks, Ohio; and the following from Fort Thomas: Major Wakeman and Dr. Blanchard, both of the Medical Department; Captains Dwyer, Jackson, Barker, Smith and Giddings, Chaplain Nave, Lieutenants Wygant, Clark, Ragsdale, Walker, Pond, Rees, Hurst, Orchard, Jones, Stanton, Keller, Herman, Iglesias, Lewis, Smith and Hutchinson, of the 3d Infantry; Lieutenant Page, 6th Inf., and Mr. Tracy Page. An elaborate menu was served.

During the evening the regimental band discoursed lovely music on the porch outside of the dinner room.

The after dinner speeches were opened by a very feeling tribute paid to General Page by Major Williams, who, among other things, gave emphasis to the fact that in spite of his promotion, it would be as their colonel that the 3d Infantry would always think of General Page.

Captain Sample followed, and spoke in a happy vein of his relations to his chief. In concluding Captain Sample gracefully made the presentation to General Page on behalf of the officers of the regiment of a large and handsome silver loving cup and salver. In presenting it Captain Sample said: "On behalf of the officers of the 3d Infantry, I present to you this loving cup and salver as a token of esteem and affection, and may the future be as filled to overflowing with the good things of life for you and yours as is this cup with our love and best wishes."

The General accepted the gift with words of deep appreciation, and in the course of his remarks told of what a record the regiment had when he joined as a 2d lieutenant, just forty-two years ago. He told of how the regiment had maintained this fine reputation during the years he had served with it, and he concluded by saying that he left it with the assurance that its reputation was safe in the hands of the gentlemen who now officered it. The General then drank from the loving cup and passed it to the guests, each of whom did the same. It was then passed to the ladies of the regiment, who had come informally to look upon the scene.

Major Stewart spoke of the reputation of the 3d Infantry in the days of the "old Army," and Captain McCoy (who had come from Milwaukee to attend the dinner) recounted humorously his efforts to transfer back to the regiment in 1898.

The toastmaster then introduced Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., as a representative of the younger officers of the regiment. Lieutenant Dockery's speech was a magnificent tribute to the efficient and kindly administration of Colonel Page, covering the subject most completely, and being enlivened by humorous and characteristic anecdotes.

During the evening the health of General Page and of the 3d Infantry was drunk several times. In conclusion the toastmaster proposed the health of each and every member of General Page's family, which was drunk standing.

The feeling of sadness inseparable from a farewell was in large measure softened by the feeling that General Page, when absent in honorable retirement, would ever be present in the hearts of his old regiment.

A TOAST FROM THE 15TH CAVALRY.

DUNCAN.—At Jolo, Island of Jolo, P.I., June 14, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav., a son.

The distinction of being the parents of the first youngster born to bless the home of the officers of the 15th Cavalry since the organization of that regiment, has been granted to Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan, as noted above. True to the patriotic instincts of the Service, the prospective "Defender of the flag" made his appearance on June 14, National Flag Day, which seems a good omen. The event was celebrated in proper manner by the officers and ladies of the post at the United Service Club at Jolo, upon which occasion the following characteristic toast was proposed by Capt. F. C. Marshall, the regimental adjutant:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with pride that I overcome my bashfulness to-night to voice the praises of the 15th Cavalry, that incomparable regiment, with its glorious traditions—its amazing future! Created in the midst of wars, surging like an enraged lion into the bloody scenes of Batangas, Laguna and Lanao, emerging from these sanguinary battle-fields, bearing the olive branch of a well earned peace, this aggregation of heroes turns to achieve new conquests."

"As you all must know, the tendency of the age is toward race suicide—not so the 15th Cavalry. So soon as the smoke of battle clears away the home of the stork is sought, the coy seclusion of this noble bird is invaded; far from being offended he showers his best benedictions upon our regiment. Last Sunday night he brought little Johnny Duncan to us—little Johnny, weighing fifteen pounds and having fifteen teeth this very minute—true to his colors he breaks all records."

"While searching for the stork's abode we found, invincible as the 15th had always been, we found that it could not meet every emergency unaided, and it became necessary to secure the valuable services of Doctors Eberle, Annesse, Waterhouse and Salesby—a corps of guides so infallible that success was sure."

"So ladies and gentlemen we emerge from this new triumph modest, sanguine, proud of the past, hopeful for the future—looking for other storks and other worlds

to conquer. In this mood I ask you all to drink the health of little Johnny and his proud mother, and to propose three cheers for the skillful gentlemen who so ably managed the reconnaissance in the last victory of the 15th Cavalry."

C. X.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

In our issue of last week we briefly noted the wedding at Carbondale, Ill., July 29, of Miss Harriet Roberts Brush, daughter of Major and Mrs. Daniel Harmon Brush, 25th U.S.A., to Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., Art. Corp., U.S.A. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rapp. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white chiffon over heavy white silk, with a veil of soft illusion. The decorations were in green and white, the altar being draped with white illusion, festooned with asparagus, smilax and sweet alyssum. The bridal party stood under a canopy draped with a large American flag. The beautiful and impressive Episcopal service was rendered, Rev. Dr. Parkhill, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Miss Ramsey, of St. Louis, attended the bride, and Mr. Harmon Brush was best man. Messrs. Ward Rapp and Frank Clements were ushers. The bride entered on the arm of her father to the strains of the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin, rendered by Mr. George M. Brush. "Shubert's Serenade" was softly played during the ceremony, and at the close "Mendelssohn's Wedding March." The wedding presents—of cut glass, silver and linen—were most varied and beautiful, among them a magnificent silver coffee service sent by the officers and their wives stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and another, a chest of solid silver, containing one hundred and eight pieces, this from Messrs. J. H. Ward and Will Rapp, uncles of the bride. A pair of beautiful Japanese vases were also among the presents. Lieut. and Mrs. Deems departed the day following the nuptials for California, where the Lieutenant joined his command, which has since been ordered to Fort Riley, Kas.

Miss Frances Kautz, was married to Capt. Alvin Chambliss Read, U.S.A., at St. Paul's Cathedral, Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8. Miss Kautz is a daughter of the late Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A., and niece of Rear Admiral A. Kautz, U.S.N., and a sister of Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N. The wedding is the result of a romantic and impetuous wooing, which began last year when Captain Read was stationed at Fort Whipple, Prescott, Ariz., where Miss Kautz was the reigning belle. Captain Read and his bride left for Baton Rouge, La., where Captain Read will be on duty as instructor and commandant of cadets in the Louisiana State University.

Miss Catherine Cleveland, a niece of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, U.S.N., was married at Palmyra, Wayne County, N.Y., Aug. 8, to William R. Corning, of New York city. The clergyman was the Rev. D. C. F. Kent, of Yale University. The bride's family is one of the oldest in Wayne County. She is the granddaughter of the late David S. Aldrich and a niece of Pliny T. Sexton, president of the State Board of Regents. The bridegroom, a son of the late Col. Joseph W. Corning, of this place, is in business in New York city.

Rev. and Mrs. John A. Aspinwall announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna Breck Aspinwall, to Mr. Dallas Bache Wainwright, Jr., of Washington, D.C. Mr. Wainwright is a nephew of Capt. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., late superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. Dr. Aspinwall was at one time the rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, new Dupont Circle, and Miss Aspinwall has passed most of her girlhood in Washington. The date of the marriage has not been definitely decided upon.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Stanford Elwood Moses, U.S.N., to Miss Agnes Spencer. Their marriage is arranged for the latter part of August.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Mary Louise, daughter of the late Major Thaddeus H. Capron, and Mrs. Capron, of Freeport, Ill., to Mr. Robert A. Hunter, son of the Hon. David Hunter, of Rockford, Ill.

Invitations have been issued by Capt. Charles J. Barclay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barclay for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Musgrave Barclay, to Capt. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Captain Barclay is the commanding officer of the yard and Captain Long the commanding officer of Marines.

The marriage is announced of Miss Elise Raymond Du Barry, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Beekman Du Barry to Mr. Charles McCormick Wilson, son of the late Capt. James E. Wilson, of 2d Artillery.

RECENT DEATHS.

Anthony Johnson Allaire, formerly captain of police, died Aug. 9 in New York city, from chronic nephritis. He was seventy-four years of age. Captain Allaire joined the police force in 1860. A year later he joined the 133d New York Volunteers, made up of policemen and firemen. He started as captain, but later was promoted major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general. He was with General Bailey in the Louisiana campaign, and with General Philip Sheridan when the latter swept through the Shenandoah Valley. Mustered out of the Army in 1865, he again joined the police force. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Ohio Society, the Noah L. Farnham Post, G.A.R.; the 19th Army Corps and the Association of Exempt Firemen, and was a thirty-third degree Mason.

Col. Schiel, who was a commandant in the Boer army during the Transvaal war, died in a hospital at Reichenhall, Bavaria, Aug. 8. His health was shattered by the privations of the war.

Mrs. Margaret J. Smith, widow of the late Lieut. John F. Smith, 11th U.S. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12.

Mrs. Mary A. Stratton, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.N., died at Aurora, Ind., Aug. 4.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from some paper which says: "The passing of Major W. B. Hooper, the genial host of the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, will cause profound regret in three continents. He possessed many amiable qualities, was a gentleman to his finger tips, and the pink of courtesy to both men and women. His urbane kindness and consideration caused him to be gratefully remembered by many temporarily placed in a delicate embarrassing situation. During Major Hooper's long term of proprietorship, the Occidental was the headquarters for Army and Navy people, whose influence brought foreign guests to its hospitable

rooftop from all over the world. All such carried away a lasting regard for the genial host. In the business world Major Hooper was highly esteemed for his keen sense of honor he was truly a soldier and a gentleman and a model landlord." Major Hooper was the father of Mrs. F. L. Perry, the wife of an officer of the Army.

Brig. Gen. A. E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, died on Aug. 7 in Paola, Kas., aged sixty-two years. He was a private in the 1st Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry from May, 1862, until April of the following year, when he was appointed second lieutenant in that regiment and was honorably mustered out in 1863. He was appointed first lieutenant in the Regular Army, and assigned to the 36th Infantry in 1867. In 1870 he was assigned to the 5th Cavalry, was promoted to captain in 1876, major in the 9th Cavalry in 1896, lieutenant colonel in 1901, colonel, 3d Cavalry, May 31 of the same year, and was promoted to brigadier general and retired in April, 1903. His remains were interred in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Lieut. John W. Stewart, U.S.N., retired, on duty at Savannah, Ga., in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, died in that city Aug. 6, 1903. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana, Sept. 28, 1870, and was graduated June 1, 1874. He reached the grade of lieutenant in March, 1887, and served on Asiatic and North Atlantic stations, on the Pinta in Alaska, in the office of Naval Intelligence, and was retired in May, 1898, for incapacity resulting from incident to the service.

Mrs. Margaret E. Van Horn, widow of the late Col. J. J. Van Horn, died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in the early morning of Aug. 3. Mrs. Van Horn was the mother of Lieut. R. O. Van Horn, Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., and of three younger children—James, Frank and Ella Van Horn. She was also the sister of Mrs. Gale, wife of Col. G. H. G. Gale. There are many who will mourn with her children, the loss of their devoted mother; for Mrs. Van Horn's hospitable doors were always open to all who had the honor to claim her acquaintance. And her ready sympathy and helpful little hand were extended to all, whether of high or low degree, who needed her help. The Army can ill spare so gentle and refined a lady; while those who claimed her as a friend feel that they have met with a personal loss, and mourn with her children her death.

K. S. J.

Capt. John L. Nichols, a veteran of the Civil War, and for the last sixteen years an employee in the stationery room of the United States Senate, died on Aug. 11 at Washington, aged sixty-three.

LeRoy Hyde Brown, the eldest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George LeRoy Brown, died on June 30 last, at Manila.

Second Lieut. Ralph Miller, Co. I, 6th Cav., died at the Army General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13 after an operation. Lieutenant Miller returned from the Philippines with his squadron by the transport Logan. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901. He rose from the ranks. His home was in Indiana.

CASE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CARTER.

The case of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, who was tried in the Philippines on serious charges and sentenced to dismissal from the Navy, has been settled by the President approving the recommendation of Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling that the officer not be dismissed, but be reprimanded. Considerable interest has been taken in this case, and Acting Secretary Darling's remarks on it will be read with much interest by naval officers. These remarks have received the approval of the President:

"Navy Department, Aug. 7, 1903.

"Sir: Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, U.S.N., was tried by general court martial on the Asiatic Station on five charges, the gist of which is as follows:

"1.—Negligence, in that he ran the U.S. tug Pisca-

taqua aground.

"2.—For leaving said tug while in command of the same for the purpose of personally superintending the taking of soundings about the tug.

"3.—For failure to report the grounding of the tug im-

mediately, as provided by the regulations.

"4.—For scandalous conduct in that he attempted to procure one Boatswain Muller to make false report to the grounding.

"Carter was detailed to the command of the U.S. tug Pisca-taqua in or near Subig Bay in the Philippine Islands, on the afternoon of Dec. 28, 1902, and was ordered to proceed to Manila and return on the next afternoon. He reached Manila in due course and on the return, a few minutes past seven o'clock on the evening of Dec. 29, the ship grounded. Not being able to get the vessel off by reversing the engines or by ordinary means, it became proper to take soundings about and astern of the ship. Carter determined to personally superintend the same, and to that end left the vessel in the captain's gig. While so absent those aboard succeeded in floating the ship.

"Carter called on the boatswain that evening for a report with respect to the grounding, and the same was submitted to Carter on the afternoon of the next day. Carter drew his report on the same evening and filed the same with the commander-in-chief of the station on the next morning, 31st.

"The chart used was the same usually used on the ships on this route, but article 472, Navy Regulations 1900, provides that 'When under way on soundings, the commanding officer, will have casts of the lead taken frequently if necessary to verify the position.' It is conceded that the ship was on soundings and that Carter did not cause the lead to be frequently cast. It appears that it was not customary to take frequent casts of the lead from this ship on this route, but had the same been done, it would probably have been discovered that the ship was too far in shore and the grounding might have been avoided. While some discretion is left to the commanding officer in regard to casting the lead while on soundings, if the officer elects to do so, he assumes the responsibility and must take the consequences.

"After the grounding and after ordinary means for getting the tug off had been employed, Carter determined to sound astern. He had no commissioned officer under him, and although the boatswain was probably competent to take the soundings, Carter left the ship and personally superintended the sounding. There is some difference of opinion in the Service in regard to the right of the captain to leave the ship for that purpose. It is understood to be the law of the sea, both naval and in commercial service, that the captain is the last to abandon his ship, but the ship was not in danger and this is not a case of abandoning the ship. The sea was smooth and the weather calm. The ship simply stuck in the sand. There was no panic aboard. Neither the ship nor any person aboard was in danger. On this subject I have conferred with Admiral Dewey, and Rear Admirals Watson, Rodgers, Read, Taylor and Johnson,

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Captains Wilde and Eaton, Commander Potter and Lieutenant Commander Gibbons. With two exceptions all agreed that under these circumstances—namely, neither the ship nor crew being in danger—the question of whether the commanding officer will personally superintend the soundings or permit the charge of it to a subordinate, is one of discretion on the part of the commanding officer and must be left to him to decide, and while these officers very generally agree that they would commit that work to a subordinate, with the two exceptions named they agree that the commanding officer who superintends the soundings himself is not subject to court martial. I am of that opinion.

"Charge 3.—Failure to report the grounding of the tug immediately, as provided by the regulations.

"Article 42, Navy Regulations, 1900, provides that the commanding officer shall report to the commander-in-chief immediately after its occurrence every instance when the ship under his command touches the ground, has a collision, a fire on board, any serious accident to hull, spars, machinery, or boilers, or other important events of like nature. The grounding occurred a little after seven o'clock on the evening of the 29th, the ship was floated about eight o'clock, and reached Subic Bay a little after ten o'clock the same evening. The commanding officer called for his report from the boatswain, as he had a right to do, on the night of the 29th. The boatswain reported on the 30th, Carter drew his report in the afternoon or evening of the 30th, and submitted the same to the commander-in-chief of the station on the morning of the 31st. There was no injury to the tug. No damage was occasioned by the grounding. In my opinion, under the circumstances he did report immediately under the meaning and construction given that article by the Department. Recent cases within my knowledge have been before the Department in which the report has not been made as early as this, and this fact was not made a subject of criticism, nor did it occur to the Department that there was any ground for complaint because the reports had not been sooner made. In my judgment, this charge is entirely without merit.

"Charge 4.—For scandalous conduct. This is by far the most serious charge. The boatswain testified in substance that Carter asked him to falsely insert in the report that the atmospheric conditions at the time of the grounding were 'misty and foggy' or 'misty or foggy.' This is the substance of the charge. It is conceded that Carter and the boatswain were together in Carter's room, and the matter of the grounding and form of report were talked over. There was no one present during the conversation except Carter and the boatswain. The atmospheric conditions were not misty or foggy. The grounding was but little distance from the fleet. The falsity of such a report could have been easily detected. There was no circumstantial evidence that tended to support the boatswain's claim. There was some evidence that the boatswain entertained feelings of animosity toward Carter. The conversation during which the boatswain claims that Carter made and repeated this request was a long one. It is strongly denied by Carter. It resolves itself into a claim positively asserted by the boatswain and as positively denied by Carter. Carter is not a popular man in the Service, but this warrants no presumption of guilt. The burden of proof is on the Government to make out the case. Ordinarily the word of an officer stands for something. If it is to be impeached, there must be evidence to impeach it. The unsupported statement of the boatswain against the unqualified denial of Carter in the absence of evidence or circumstances that tend to support the boatswain's fails to convince, and I am satisfied that the court was not warranted in finding him guilty on this charge.

In conclusion, the Department is of opinion that Carter is guilty of negligence in that he did not cast the lead while on soundings as provided by article 472 of the regulations; that as to all the other charges he is not guilty.

The Department fully appreciates the importance of correct navigation, but for violations of this regulation when as in this case the ship had not been injured, trial by court martial is not usual. In a recent case of the loss of a tug a court failed to convict, notwithstanding this regulation had not been observed. There has always been a wide difference in the punishment between the cases of grounding followed by loss or injury and cases of grounding without damage. Cases of the latter kind in the Philippines have been of frequent occurrence. The usual punishment in such cases has been in the form of reprimand and admonition.

The Department recommends that such a course be followed in this case.

"Very respectfully,
CHARLES H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.
The President."

THE MASSACHUSETTS HITS A LEDGE.

While in a very dense fog some three miles to the southeast of Bar Harbor, Me., on Aug. 12, the U.S.S. Massachusetts, Capt. J. G. Eaton, although steaming cautiously and making frequent soundings, struck on Dry Ledge, the most southwesterly point of Egg Rock, and damaged her bottom considerably.

The accident occurred a few minutes after 12 o'clock in the afternoon, and just before the vessel struck soundings, it is said, showed sixteen fathoms of water, and just after the ledge was struck the line showed ten fathoms.

As soon as the ship struck all hands at once took their positions according to the station bill, and the usual precautions were taken in closing water tight doors, etc. Two of the compartments were filled, it is reported, by a rent in the hull, well under the bottom. The steam syren of the Massachusetts was blown, and the Indiana, the Scorpion and three destroyers at once came alongside to give any possible aid, but none was necessary, and the Massachusetts was perfectly capable of steaming to any port ordered. She dropped anchor in Bar Harbor.

At the place where the Massachusetts struck several ships have come to grief. The most recent accident was the sinking of the Julia Ann, three years ago, a fishing schooner, with her entire crew. There is a whistling buoy on one side of the ledge, but nothing whatever on the other, and mariners assert that a proper warning of the danger is badly needed there.

Divers were sent over to examine the rent and make temporary repairs. The collier Lebanon and a government took some of the heavy stores to lighten the ship forward. She will go into dry dock at the navy yard, New York, for repairs, and will be convoyed by the Indiana.

The following are the official despatches bearing on the accident:

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12, 1903.

Secretary of the Navy Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts touched on Egg Rock Shoals going out in thick fog. Compartments A 7, A 9, A 43 filled with water. Leaks limited to these compartments. Massachusetts then steamed back herself to Bar Harbor and anchored. The Massachusetts signaled for assistance. Indiana, Scorpion and three torpedo destroyers answered signal and accompanied Massachusetts to Frenchman Bay, western anchorage. The destroyers then proceeded without communicating with me. Indiana and Scorpion now anchored alongside Massachusetts. Divers now ascertaining extent of damage. When finished, report will

be immediately telegraphed. Damage appears to be entirely confined to compartments named. Request instructions regarding disposition of vessels; request Department to inform commander-in-chief at first opportunity. Board ordered to investigate damage. Will forward report soon as made.

EMORY.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12, 1903.

Secretary of the Navy Washington, D.C.

Investigation of injury to Massachusetts by Board cannot be completed until to-morrow, by which time all weights will be moved from forward; water confined to compartments previously telegraphed. Feel confident Massachusetts will be able to steam to dock yard. Draft of vessel when leaving Frenchman Bay twenty-six feet, three inches, forward twenty-six feet, ten inches; aft draft at 6 p.m. twenty-seven feet eleven inches forward, twenty-six feet, two inches aft. Request orders concerning Indiana and Scorpion, as they are remaining by my orders standing by Massachusetts. Other vessels here—Hartford, Newport, Culgoa, Lebanon. If we are not required to convoy Massachusetts request to sail immediately to join fleet.

EMORY.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12, 1903.

Secretary of the Navy Washington, D.C.

Board has finished investigation Massachusetts. Its conclusions meet my approval. Reports as follows: Compartments A 7 and A 9 full of water, about 30 tons. Slight leaks into A 5 and A 6, where longitudinals pierced water-tight bulkhead at frame 14. This bulkhead slightly sprung. Slight leaks through rivets into compartments A 4 and A 8. Diver reports that port starboard strake dented and crushed athwartships between frame 17 and 18. Crack about 18 inches long and half inch wide. Second crack in shape of inverted T in port strake B or C between same frames. Crack extends four feet across the plate and 14 inches in the seam with 1-2 inch greatest opening. About 24 feet of docking keel injured. Divers remain at work. Recommend two centrifugal pumps, electric driven preferred, eight inch suction, with 30 feet suction hose. Foot check valve and delivery hose for each pump. I consider it necessary for Indiana to remain.

EMORY.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 14, 1903.

Secretary of the Navy Washington, D.C.

Everything regarding Massachusetts progressing satisfactorily. Ship lightened to her normal flotation. Divers of Indiana assisting those of injured ship in further examination. Naval Constructor Gillmore reported this morning. Will be given every facility to exert ability fitting Massachusetts for voyage to dock. When pumps and material arrive vessel will be pumped dry and rendered water-tight. Meanwhile no apprehension for her safety. Have communicated with Commandant Boston.

EMORY.

THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

Preparations by the War Department for the joint maneuvers at Portland, Me., have been completed, and it is believed by the officers of the Army on duty there that the Navy will have a most difficult time in stealing a march on any of the fortifications guarding Portland Harbor. Profiting by the reports on the maneuvers made last year, in which considerable criticism was made of the searchlights at the various fortifications, the Corps of Engineers has installed at the Portland fortifications searchlights upon what is considered an improved method and in accordance with recommendations made in this regard by the Board of Engineers. The report of the Board of Engineers on the question of searchlights for seacoast fortifications, which has been approved by the Chief of Engineers, and which will govern the emplacement of such lights in the future, is of great interest. This report, which has been placed at our disposal, embraces recommendations as to the size, location and best method of operating searchlights in connection with seacoast defenses.

The Board of Engineers says that it has taken into careful consideration the reports of the officers who witnessed the maneuvers of last summer. These maneuvers showed that too many lights are as harmful, if not more so, than too few, and that the requirements for location of the lights with reference to the batteries, the observers and the general shore are such as to necessitate a separate study of each harbor, so that the benefit to be gained from the use of lights may not be partly or wholly destroyed through faulty location or injudicious operation and control. The report says:

"The following principles are submitted as embodying the best experience gained from the maneuvers and from all other available sources: (a) The lights should be divided into two general classes, namely: Searching and illuminating. The searching lights should be sufficiently powerful to waterline the vessels at the extreme range of the heaviest guns. The searching lights should be located well in advance of the line of defense, and so disposed as to cover all avenues of approach and give the earliest possible warning. The illuminating lights should be located on the flanks of the batteries as far in advance as practicable.

"(b) All lights should be located as near the shore line as practicable. (c) During the daytime all lights should be effectively concealed from the enemy. (d) During the watching period when the searching lights are in service, the illuminating lights should be occulted. (e) When illuminating lights are in use, searching lights should be occulted or operated so as not to interfere with them. (f) While the functions of searching and illuminating lights are considered separate and distinct, these lights should, in case of necessity, be interchangeable."

The report of the Board calls attention to the fact that the experience of the joint maneuvers of last summer proved that the effect of what has been termed the "blinding light" upon warships has been generally overrated. The cases when such a light can be effectively used are very rare, and their use is further limited by the choice of position which, while not interfering with, should at the same time promote, the service of the batteries. In general, the Board says, the number of lights that can be installed is no more than sufficient for the more important searching and illuminating service, and there is no room for a system of blinding lights proper, but some of the lights may be favorably placed for this purpose and can be so used if opportunity is presented. Continuing the Board says in its report:

"The size of lights employed in the maneuvers included 24-inch, 30-inch, 36-inch and 60-inch. The results lead to the conclusion that the 36-inch light is the smallest which can be usefully employed, and that the 60-inch is fairly efficacious for the largest size required. It may be found that 72-inch lights will be advantageous in certain places, but the 60-inch can, for the present, be regarded as the practical limit, and to exceed this will not materially increase the effective range, while disproportionately increasing the cost. The sizes recommended are two only, the 36-inch and 60-inch. The average

effective range of these lights with parabolic mirror and concentrated beam, based upon all available data, is: For the 60-inch, 6,000 to 8,000 yards; for the 36-inch, 4,000 to 6,000 yards."

In the opinion of the Board the best illumination is obtained when the angle at the target between the observer and the light is made as great as possible, even up to 60 degrees as some authorities claim. The Board says: "It is generally conceded that a high position is the best for a searching light, but another important condition is that the light should be near the shore line. These conditions are often irreconcilable and one or the other must, as a rule, be sacrificed. The shore position is in any case considered of primary importance. The material disadvantages of placing a light back from the shore are that it illuminates the foreground and the shore line, and not only interferes with observations by reflection of the rays, but serves as a useful guide to navigation by the enemy. Nevertheless where the lights can be placed high without illuminating the foreshore, it should be done, and by this means the disused light from the horizontal beam over the water surface illuminates the water area below."

The Board believes that in the case of an extended front, searching lights may be advantageously supplemented by lights installed on picket boats thrown well out to the front in observation. For this purpose, boats used during the day for other service may be employed. The searchlight being of no value in a fog or heavy, misty weather, should not be used under such conditions. Where the several forts of a defense are near each other it will often be advantageous for the lights at one to illuminate the targets for the others. For this purpose the control must be as reliable as possible, and the cables should be laid connecting the various parts of a defense, and if possible be in duplicate, separately laid.

NAVAL REVIEW AT OYSTER BAY.

Plans for the grand review by the President of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron have been formulated by the Navy Department and communicated to Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, the commanding officer of the fleet. This review, as we have before stated, will take place off Oyster Bay, on Aug. 17. It had been the intention to have all of the vessels under the command of Admiral Barker take part in the review, but the Department has decided to leave out many of the gunboats and those vessels that are not actually fighting ships. Some of the small craft will go to the review of the fleet as tenders to the larger vessels.

Plans for the review provide that the fleet shall be divided into two squadrons of six vessels, and each of these into two divisions of three vessels. Rear Admiral Barker, in addition to his office as commander-in-chief, will command the second squadron and its first division. Each of the remaining divisions will be commanded by a flag officer.

First squadron—First division—Battleship Kearsarge, flagship of Rear Admiral Barker, and battleships Alabama and Illinois. Second division—Battleship Texas, flagship of Rear Admiral Sands, and battleships Indiana and Massachusetts.

Second squadron—First division—Cruiser Olympia, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghill, and cruisers Baltimore and Topeka. Second division—Cruiser Yankee, flagship of Rear Admiral Wise, and cruiser Prairie and Panther.

The fleet will leave Bar Harbor at noon on Aug. 12, and will arrive off Oyster Bay about sundown on Saturday, Aug. 15. No shore leaves will be granted while the ships are at Oyster Bay.

The inspection and review will be begun at 9 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 17, and upon its conclusion on that day the fleet will start for Rockland, Me., where it will arrive on Aug. 19 and take on coal, preparatory to engaging in the war games with the Army, which will take place at Portland in the following week.

The paragraph which appeared in a part of our edition of last week regarding nightshirts and pajamas for sailors in the Navy was based on the fact that a movement is on foot in the Bureau of Navigation to have sailors wear some nightgarment as a sanitary measure, and that the question has arisen whether the nightshirt or the pajama would be the better garment. Samples have been called for, and have been referred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, but nothing definite has yet been done in the matter. The Washington Times reports that "fashion editors of the great dailies are showering the Navy Department with inquiries, and women from the New York papers have called at the Navy Department to have personal interviews with officials concerning the proposed adoption of pajamas as the night garb for Uncle Sam's sailors. The modest Lieutenant Sellers, of the Bureau of Navigation, for one, has been embarrassed by a call from an attractive young woman preferring a request for some information to write a dissertation on the esthetic value of pajamas as compared with the old-fashioned nightshirt of our grandfathers."

Press despatches of Aug. 10 from Erie, Pa., state that the fishing tug Silver Spray put into port after having been chased and fired on by the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel. From the facts reported in the newspapers it would appear that the Silver Spray was unlawfully engaged in taking fish, and was consequently liable to arrest and seizure by the Canadian cruiser. Poachers in United States vessels have been subjected to the fire of Canadian revenue boats before, and have not made formal complaint, for the reason that they were properly made to feel the effect of police prosecution.

Great preparations are being made for the launch of the U.S.S. Philadelphia from the yards of the Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22. The event is to be made a memorable one in the history of Philadelphia, and several committees of city officials have the celebration of the launching in charge. State officials, the members of the State Legislature, the State's Representatives in Congress, all the city officials, including members of both branches of Councils, and such other persons as the committee think proper to invite are to be specially entertained.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is expected that the former Army transport Hancock, undergoing alterations at the navy yard, New York, for a receiving ship for the Navy at that place, will be ready for commission on Oct. 15 next. The Hancock has been completely renovated, and quarters have been built which make her a model receiving ship. Electric fans will be placed below to insure a perfect draft. The galley on board is also well adapted to the cooking of large quantities of food, which was not the case with the former receiving ship.

All of the unfinished machinery, including smoke pipes and shafting, belonging to the uncompleted cruiser Galveston has been shipped to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will be installed on board that vessel there. The various gun-mounts and equipment outfit have been also shipped to the Norfolk yard. The vessel will not be taken down to Norfolk for some weeks yet, the unfinished Benyuan being the occasion for the delay.

Following the delay of several months on account of the failure of the William R. Trigg Company, contractors for the construction of the U.S.R.C. Mohawk, the final completion of that vessel seems assured. Bids were opened last week at the Treasury Department for finishing the Mohawk, and the successful bidders were the Smith-Courtney Company of Richmond, Va. Work will be resumed at once on the Mohawk, and it is believed that she will be ready for commission some time during the month of November. The work will be carried on at the shops of the W. R. Trigg Company.

The next trip of the U.S. naval transport Solace from Manila to San Francisco will bring a large number of officers home whose terms of sea service have expired. The Solace is expected to arrive at San Francisco about the first week in September, and will probably undergo some needed repairs before again sailing for the far east. The Solace was of great service during the Spanish War, and has continued in commission ever since.

The receivers of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company report that they have on hand \$334,065.60, and that they are prepared to pay a dividend on the \$952,956.54 of claims allowed. Claims to the amount of \$270,502.47 have been disallowed, withdrawn or reduced. The receivers have been paid \$10,000 and ask for \$25,000 more. Counsel fees to the amount of \$2,050.65 have been allowed besides \$2,101.35 paid to Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher for contesting patent litigation. Further counsel fees to the amount of \$1,000 will be asked for.

Receiver Smith on Aug. 10 ordered a suspension of work in the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport, N.J., to permit an account of stock to be taken. The shut down, it is expected, will last about a week.

When the torpedo boat Decatur, which was injured in the maneuvers off Bar Harbor, was placed in dry dock at the New York Navy Yard Aug. 12, it was discovered that almost the whole underbody of the vessel was scraped by the rocks, and the greater part of her shaft was bent by hitting the rocks with her starboard propeller on Grindstone Ledge, just south of Block Island. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, in command of the vessel, in an official report from Hurricane Harbor, Me., says: "The only apparent damage done to this vessel is that the end of one blade of the starboard propeller is broken and jagged, with a piece partly detached. The result is that this engine cannot be run at high speed without causing greater vibrations than it is wise to undergo."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has ordered that a most thorough test of the Niclausse boilers on the battleship Maine shall be made early next month immediately after the Maine is recommissioned. It is understood that the results of this test will determine finally whether or not the Niclausse boiler is or is not to be used on board the ships now under construction whose building contracts provide that they shall be equipped with Niclausse boilers.

The next examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps will be held at the Washington Marine Barracks about Sept. 15. The designation of non-commissioned officers and civilians to take this examination are now being made, and will be announced in the near future.

The testimony in the Dewey prize case has now been taken, and it seems probable that the case can be brought to a hearing, with very little delay, although the testimony has not yet been filed in the court. On Friday, July 31, the attorneys representing both sides, Mr. Wm. B. King, on behalf of the captors, and Mr. Chas. C. Binney, on behalf of the United States, spent the entire day on the Olympia in Frenchman's Bay, taking the testimony of Rear Admiral Coglian and Lieutenant Commander Hall. Admiral Coglian's testimony was very clear, and added greatly to the strength of the case. Mr. Hall's testimony was devoted chiefly to explanation of certain minor details. He again displayed, under very critical cross examination, the remarkable memory shown in his original deposition. A deposition has also been recently filed by Lieut. Edward H. Dunn in regard to the value of some of the property captured at Cavite. The case must first be heard before an Auditor appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and then by the Court itself. As the money has already been appropriated to pay the prize money claims, it seems that the Navy Department ought not to be delayed as long as usual in making payment.

Col. Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, will be placed on the retired list by order of the President, when he attains his sixty-second birthday on Dec. 26 next. Recently, as we announced at the time, Colonel Meade made application to the Navy Department for retirement after forty years' service to take effect Oct. 12, 1903. In a second paragraph of this same letter he requested that, if practicable, when retired he be retired with the actual rank of brigadier general, which he now holds by brevet. This, of course, was impossible under the law. Colonel Meade's application for retirement as a colonel was granted, but he recently wrote again to the Navy Department asking that, in view of the fact that his requests had not been granted, he be allowed to withdraw his application for retirement. In recommending to the President that Colonel Mead's application be withdrawn as requested by him in his second communication, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling recommended further that Colonel Meade be placed on the retired list under the law giving that privilege to the President when any officer of the Army or Marine Corps attains the age of sixty-two years. The President has approved this recommendation and Colonel Meade will therefore be retired from the Marine Corps next December.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles A. Davis. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. (Flagship of Admiral Barker.) Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 13, with damaged hull. Will go to New York Navy Yard for repairs.

SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Returned to Frenchman Bay from search problem Aug. 8.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coglian), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed Aug. 18 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston. NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Bahia Honda Aug. 10.

NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. Returned to Frenchman Bay Aug. 8 from search problem.

PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Sailed from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay Aug. 17.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Portland, Me.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Returned to Frenchman Bay Aug. 8 from search problem.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.

INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. At Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 13, standing by the Massachusetts as a precaution, and will probably convoy her to New York.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed Aug. 17 from Gibraltar for Villefranche.

CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwall. Detached and sailed for New York Aug. 1.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Aug. 17 from Gibraltar for Villefranche.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Aug. 17 from Gibraltar for Villefranche.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.

NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Bahia.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Aug. 13 from Euslerada for Montevideo.

DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Bahia.

GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Aug. 13 from Euslerada for Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.

BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.

CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Sailed July 18 from Mare Island for Dutch Harbor.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.

WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island Aug. 5.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander Northern Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.

RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper). At Cavite.

WISCONSIN (Flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U. Sebree. At Chefoo.

ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rogers. Arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 11.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Chefoo.

CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed July 24 from Guam for Honolulu.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 11.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. Arrived at Kinkiang July 29.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant. Arrived at Hankow Aug. 10.

HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At Chefoo.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.

IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Chefoo.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.

NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chefoo.

MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beehler. At Chefoo.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Chefoo.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Aug. 10 from Cavite for Chefoo.

QUIROS, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Jolo.

RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed Aug. 3 from Singapore for Hong Kong.

SAMAK, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. At Hankow.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Chefoo.

WOMPATUCK. At Chefoo.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Temporarily assigned North Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.

YANKEE (Flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. J. B. Murdoch. Returned Aug. 3 to Frenchman Bay from search problem.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Bahia Aug. 8.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at Belfast, Me., Aug. 9.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At Newport.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.

ACTIVE, Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.

APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew.

BARRETT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed on short cruise from San Juan Aug. 6.

CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla.

CREW, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Frenchman Bay Aug. 9.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Boston Aug. 9.

FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.

HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.

HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. At Portsmouth, N.H.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.

IVANA, Arrived navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.

MASSASOIT, Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Oyster Bay Aug. 13.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Mich. Address there.

MODOC, At League Island.

MOWAH, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). Coal Depot, Frenchman Bay.

NINA (tug). Returned to Frenchman Bay from search problem Aug. 8.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.

PAWNEE, At Newport.

FEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Sailed Aug. 19 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.

SIREN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.

STANDISH (tug). Sailed Aug. 18 from Annapolis for Oyster Bay.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Aug. 11 from Chefoo for Cavite. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Oyster Bay, N.Y.

TECMUSSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

UNADILLA, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

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retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Sailed Aug. 17 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at New York Aug. 10 and will undergo repairs.

TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

In active service under command of Lieut. H. K. Benham.
LAURENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. H. K. Benham. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Aug. 12 from Frenchman Bay for Oyster Bay.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
CUSHING, Ensign L. Pinney. At Annapolis.
MCKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis.
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. Arrived at Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., July 24.
MACDONOUGH. Has been ordered in commission at Boston. Will be commanded by Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter.
MCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
WINSLOW. Placed out of commission Aug. 11 at New York.
CRAVEN. At New Suffolk.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOMERS. At Annapolis.
MORRIS, Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr. Placed in commission at New York Aug. 11.

FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N. In command
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON,
FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, DELONG, MACKENZIE,
BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON,
GWIN, RODGERS and WILKES.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Aug. 12 from San Diego for San Pedro. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed Aug. 1 from San Francisco for San Diego.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At New York.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Sailed Aug. 10 from Frenchman Bay for New London.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived San Pedro Aug. 5.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)
AJAX. Arrived Cavite Aug. 10. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER. Sailed Aug. 4 from Hampton Roads for Cavite.
CAESAR. Arrived Portland, Me., Aug. 13.
BRUTUS. Sailed July 28 from Lamberts Point for Cavite, P.I.
HANNIBAL. At Frenchman Bay.
LEBANON. At Frenchman Bay.
LEONIDAS. At Frenchman Bay.
MARCELLUS. Arrived at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 8.
NERO. Arrived at Norfolk Yard Aug. 11.
STERLING. Sailed Aug. 8 from Philadelphia for Frenchman Bay.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Under orders for New York.
BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. J. B. Butt.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tosier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. *Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. On cruise to Alaska.
MCLANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.
PERRY—Capt. Frank Tuttle. On cruise to Alaska.
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. On cruise to Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.
SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.
TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 7.—Comdr. G. F. W. Holman (retired), additional duty, to command Saratoga.
Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., detached Olympia, Sept. 1, 1903; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. H. H. Houck, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y., granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. R. N. Marble, Jr., detached command Winslow; to command Morris.
Lieut. J. R. Brady, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Pym. M. R. Goldsborough, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1903; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 31, 1903.

Act. Gun. G. C. Layer, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty on board torpedo boats in reserve at that station.
Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long, detached Naval Station, Guam, etc.; to home, via Solace, and wait orders.

Act. Btsn. H. F. Marker, detached Alabama; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. W. Stewart (retired), died at Savannah, Ga., Aug. 6, 1903.

Lieut. R. N. Marble, Jr., detached command Winslow; to command Morris.

Lieut. J. R. Brady, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

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A FAMOUS GAME OF CRIBBAGE.

Tiffin, O., July 30, 1903.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On July 28, this year, at Tiffin, O., during a game of cribbage between Mr. Peter Snyder and Mr. William S. Abbott, the latter gentleman held three fives and the jack of clubs. The turn up card was the five of clubs, making a total of twenty-nine points for the hand. I have been playing this game for twenty odd years and never before saw the most that can be held in a single hand. The chance of getting it is one in about a million.

D. W. BENHAM, Col. U.S. Army.

JOINT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements have been made for a joint military tournament between Regulars and National Guardsmen, on the grounds of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, Long Branch, N.J., Aug. 28 and 29. There will be an exhibition drill by a company of the 8th U.S. Infantry from Governors Island, Troop C, Company C, 12th and Company B, 8th N.G.N.Y., and some troops from New Jersey. There will also be a combined review, and the following athletic events will be open to the soldiers and all amateurs. Novelty race, boat race, tug of war, one-half mile run, 120-yard hurdle, and two-mile bicycle race. Entries must be made with the secretary of Tournament, P.O. Box 5, West End, N.J., by Aug. 22. The entrance fee is 50 cents for each event, and will be returned to all who start.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 10, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:

Transport Logan arrived San Francisco, afternoon of Aug. 9, with the following military passengers: Colonel Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Cornish, Majors L. W. Cooke, G. F. Cooke, Chaplain Dickson, Captains Houle, Kilbourne, Preston, Rosenbaum, Baldwin, Roche, Lieutenants Arrowsmith, Benteen, Watson, Richardson, Hanson, Osborn, Hall, Blasland, Schmidt, Gillis, Archer, Malone, Compton, Purcell, Thompson, Leckie, Kelly. Enlisted men of the 26th Infantry, Captains Steele, Anderson, Lieutenants Guiney, Baer, Biddle, Lahm, Miller, Butler, Keyes, McCabe. Enlisted men of the 3d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, Colonel Thompson, 23d Inf., Majors E. A. Edwards, retired, Brechemin, Torney, Medical Department; Potts, inspector general; Captain Settle, Subsistence Department; Godfrey, Medical Department; Dentler, 11th, McGinnis, 16th, Kobbé, 21st Shaw, 30th Inf.; Lieutenants Geer, Brechemin, Shooke, Medical Department; D. T. Moore, James Reaves, Art. Corps; Renziehausen, 4th, Norton, 15th Cav.; Nowlen, 11th Inf.; Craig, Foster, dental surgeons; Maxwell, Bising, Felts, Burkhardt, Turkey, contract surgeons; one hundred and nine discharged soldiers; ninety-seven sick, three insane, 256 casuals, sixty-four general prisoners. Following deaths during voyage: Privates Julius, Ujhelyi, I, 26th Inf., July 24, amebic dysentery; Charles F. Herbert, F. Engineers, July 30, pulmonary tuberculosis.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Aug. 8, 1903.

The field day, Saturday Aug. 8, was one of the most interesting and successful of any hitherto held. Captain Moss was superintendent, Lieutenant Taylor starter, Lieutenant Burt measurer and Sergeant Stanfield announcer. The judges were Captain Laws and Lieutenant Sweeney. The first on the program was a rifle competition between men of Companies A, B, C and D, Company D winning the first prize, a keg of beer, and Company C the second, a box of cigars. Other events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Musician Mead, Co. C; Private Allensworth, Co. B and Private Goodwin, Co. C. Singing contests between companies, first prize Company C and second Company B. One-mile race, first prize, Company C, second Company A. Standing broad jump, buck and wing dancing, 440-yard dash and dressing race, which was the most amusing of all and won by Sergeant Moore, Co. C; Private Tate, Co. D, and Private Banks, Co. B.

The largest event ever given by the officers and ladies of the garrison since their stay here was the ball given Friday evening, July 31, at the Hotel Broadwater, a resort a mile and a half from the post. Over three hundred invitations had been sent to the officers and ladies at Forts Missoula and Assiniboine, and to the society people of Butte, Helena and Great Falls. The music was furnished by the entire 24th Infantry band. About midnight a most delicious supper was served at tables on the spacious porch. The guests were greeted by the reception committee, Colonel and Mrs. Matile, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Newgarden, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Sanford, who extended to all a hearty welcome.

Miss Flower, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Dent for some weeks, returned to her home in Denver, Tuesday, July 28.

Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden gave a charming little dinner Saturday evening, July 25, in honor of their guest, Miss Fugur. The guests being Miss Fugur, Colonel and Mrs. Matile, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Sanford. Also a charming little chafing-dish supper, Captain Gose, Lieutenant Swartz, Captain Laws and Captain and Mrs. Nelson being the invited.

Lieut. Charles E. Swartz arrived from Fort Assiniboine, Friday, July 31, with the baseball team. He is a guest at the Officers' Club.

Colonel and Mrs. Leon A. Matile were host and hostess on Wednesday evening, July 29, at an elegant dinner. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Nelson, Captain and Mrs. Jenks, Miss Braden and Miss Matile. Major and Mrs. Edwin B. Bolton spent a short time in the post Saturday, Aug. 1, on their way to Fort Assiniboine from the Yellowstone Park. They were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Matile.

One of the prettiest luncheons that has been given in the post for some time occurred Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at the home of Mrs. H. B. Nelson. The guest of honor was Miss Fugur. Those invited to meet Miss Fugur were Mrs. Sibley, the Misses Marlow, Miss Pope, Miss Dent, Miss McConnell and Mrs. McConnell.

Lieut. B. P. Johnson left Saturday night, Aug. 1, on

a three months' leave to visit relatives and friends at his home in Sewanee, Tenn.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 12, 1903.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., was a visitor at the Barracks on Aug. 12, the guest of his son, Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th Cav. An informal reception was given the General by Major Shunk.

Mrs. Hammond, wife of Major A. G. Hammond, left on Thursday to visit in Quincy, Ill. Both Major and Mrs. Hammond leave a host of warm friends at the barracks, who rejoice that their new station will be in St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. Geo. M. Lee, 4th Cav., joined his troop recently.

General and Mrs. Kress are receiving the congratulations of everyone on the well-deserved promotion.

Mrs. Frank Edwards returned to the barracks on Saturday last, from an extended trip east to Canada. Mrs. Reed, the mother of Mrs. Edwards, came with her on a visit.

Mrs. S. Wells left for Arcadia on Sunday to join Lieutenant Wells, 8th Cav., on duty at the target camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Martin passed through from Arcadia, en route to Vermont on a month's tour. They were guests of Mrs. Shunk.

Miss Daisy Bell, a young lady from San Francisco, is visiting Mrs. O'Shea.

The 2d Squadron of the 8th Cavalry left the barracks on Aug. 5 for the target range near Arcadia, Mo., under command of Major Shunk. The officers leaving with the troops are Captain Evans, Lieutenants Wells, La Trobe, Norvell, Watson, McGill, Davis and Dr. Palmer.

General and Mrs. Kress leave soon to make their future home in St. Louis, where the General has purchased a home.

Major and Mrs. Hammond gave a delightful trolley ride party on Aug. 1, to the officers and ladies of the post. Refreshments were served on the car, and a most delightful and novel time was enjoyed by all.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

Mare Island, Aug. 7, 1903.

A reception of unusual interest and brilliancy was that given at their Mare Island home, Aug. 5, by Captain and Mrs. Dixon in honor of their son and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. John A. M. Dixon, who arrived here Aug. 3 from Brooklyn, N.Y. The spacious rooms were elaborately decorated with flowers and plants. A feature of the evening was the music furnished by a quintet of young Hawaiian gentleman, friends of Miss Nalani Jones, of Honolulu, a niece of Mrs. Dixon, who has been visiting her for several months. Supper was served about ten o'clock. Captain McCalla, commandant of the yard, assisted the bride in cutting the wedding cake, and the ring fell to the share of Miss Marie English, of Vallejo. Lieutenant Stitt, of the U.S.S. Boston, won the thimble and Captain Taylor, U.S.M.C., of the Yuba Buena Naval Training Station, carried off the coin of this year's issue. At eleven o'clock the quintet sang their national anthem, followed by "Home, Sweet Home," and one of the most brilliant receptions ever given at this yard was brought to a successful close.

Surg. David O. Lewis is here standing his examination for promotion to the rank of medical inspector.

Miss Francis Moore is enjoying a three weeks' outing in the mountains.

The commandant is strictly enforcing the order prohibiting all persons visiting the buildings, shops, and offices of the yard and station, and no exception is being made to the rule. The order regarding smoking has also received his attention, and the officers must hereafter confine their indulgence in the fragrant weed to their quarters.

The monitor Wyoming came up to the yard on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and will remain here for some time. She is to be docked and received a thorough cleaning.

The training ship Alert came up to the yard this morning to take on coal, and will return to San Francisco Aug. 6 for a southern cruise, but these orders have been countermanded, and her commanding officer has received instructions to make a cruise to the north, going as far as Astoria on the Columbia River.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 12, 1903.

Captain and Mrs. Chandler left last week for West Point, Ky., where the captain will assume the duties of camp quartermaster in preparing the ground for camp of the Regular troops there in October.

Lieut. K. P. Williams arrived in the post last week from the Philippines. He has been made post quartermaster in Captain Chandler's place.

Mrs. Walter Duggan and Mrs. Faulding Duggan, who have been visiting their mother, Mrs. Duggan, wife of Colonel Duggan, left Sunday for Buffalo, N.Y.

The engagement of Lieut. A. H. Bishop, 1st Inf., and Miss Hutton, of Detroit, Mich., has been announced.

Capt. C. N. Purdy, 1st Inf., who has just recently transferred with Captain Upton, 1st Inf., from Company I to Company H has arrived in the post.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman and children are visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson. Captain Dickman left the other day for Washington, D.C.

A most delightful hop was given at the post last Friday, and a large number of guests from the city were out. The decoration of the hall, under the supervision of Lieutenant Thompson, was most tastefully done with flags and guns.

Mrs. Murphy, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Greely.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7, 1903.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., from Fort Harrison, Mont., is visiting friends around San Francisco, and will attend the Grand Army encampment. Capt. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., is down from Alaska and is at the Occidental.

The officers and ladies stationed at Fort Baker gave a delightful hop in one of the new barrack rooms on Tuesday evening. The hall was decorated in a beautiful way with evergreens and flags, and together with the dancing and refreshments was all that could be desired. Lieutenants Abbott and Jamieson, Art. Corps, exerted themselves to make everybody acquainted and at home and were delightful hosts.

Lieut. H. A. Robicohn, 13th Inf., who has been ill in the General Hospital for some time, has been discharged and ordered to his company at Benicia.

Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., has reported for duty with his company at Fort Mason. The Lieutenant and Mrs. Andrews will be an addition to the social life of the post.

Lieut. W. J. Lyster, assistant surgeon of Fort McDowell, and Dr. G. I. Hogue, of Alcatraz Island, are spending the week at Del Monte. Capt. John J. Pershing, 18th Cav., who has a great record for himself on the Island of Mindanao, has been in the city during the past week renewing acquaintances and adding to his long list of friends.

Major and Mrs. Oscar F. Long entertained a large party on Saturday evening at a very elaborate dinner at "The Hills," the beautiful home of the parents of Mrs. Long in Oakland.

Mrs. Rubottom, wife of Lieutenant Rubottom, of the 9th Cav., has been quite ill for some time and has had an operation for appendicitis.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 9, 1903.

Information has been received here that the maneuvers will commence on the 1st of October, the troops arriving during the last week in September. The number will be limited to 10,000 men, or 3,400 in excess of last year. One regiment each from the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the Territory of Oklahoma will participate.

Fort Riley played at Ellsworth on the 4th and 5th, securing an even break with that fast aggregation of ball tossers. Owing to washouts, the home team was compelled to travel all night, thus securing little rest. Under these conditions, coupled with the fact that Seegers had an "off day," the post team went down to defeat, on the first day, to the tune of 11-1. Ellsworth secured fourteen hits off Seegers, while the soldiers were unable to connect with Slatier's curves. The second game was of the ten inning variety. Long, clean hits and phenomenal plays were there in plenty. The score was: Ellsworth, 6; Fort Riley, 7.

The pistol competition, in which the representative shots of the troops serving in the Departments of the Missouri and Texas competed for the gold, silver and bronze medals, drew to a close on Friday afternoon, and the names of the winners were made public yesterday by 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., statistical officer. Sergt. Bent Howe, Troop M, 8th Cav., won the gold medal, with a score of 273. The following named officers and enlisted men secured the silver medals in the order named: Sergt. William McNair, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Corp. Manning H. Reese, Troop M, 10th Cav.; Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. The bronze medal list is as follows: First Sergt. James W. Dell, 7th Field Battery; 1st Lieut. S. A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. A. J. Macnab, 25th Inf.; Corp. Alonso Davis, Troop L, 10th Cav.; Pvt. Roy C. Gardner, Troop A, 8th Cav.; Sergt. Charles H. Kunz, Troop I, 8th Cav.; 1st Sergt. William Dehyte, Troop A, 4th Cav.; Corp. Ernest A. Falk, Troop C, 8th Cav. The winners of the gold medal and the winners of the silver medals will journey to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take places on the Army team, the latter part of this month. There were fifty-four entries in the competition, seven of which were officers. The climatic conditions were favorable to good shooting throughout, although the heat was somewhat excessive. All those engaged have returned to their stations, save those who have taken advantage of the twenty day's furlough allowed competitors at the close of the match.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Artillery post, entertained General Lee at luncheon on Sunday last. Those present were General Lee, Colonel Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Mansfield, Lieut. Duncan Elliott and Miss Hall.

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, commissary, has been appointed post treasurer, vice Lieutenant Otis, 8th Cav., relieved.

First Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., and his bride arrived from their wedding tour on Monday, and have taken quarters in the cavalry post.

Three sets of disappearing targets which were manufactured at this post were put in use last week in the course of the target season for the first time. It is believed in the Service, and their working was thoroughly satisfactory in every way.

The post team locked horns with Ellsworth again this afternoon, and in one of the greatest exhibitions of base ball ever seen on the home grounds defeated the visitors in an eleven inning contest. Both teams have played together ten times, with five victories to each other's credit. Neither side scored until the sixth inning. The game was replete with brilliant plays, the home team making two double plays; one in the sixth and one in the tenth. The team plays three games away from home this week at Marysville, (a professional team) and three at home next week with the same team.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 9, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city, entertained informally Tuesday evening for Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Augur, of Fort Robinson, Neb. Among the guests from the post were Col. and Mrs. John V. Hoff, Major and Mrs. S. S. Leach, Major and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. Tyree Rivers, Major H. M. Andrews and Capt. L. C. Scherer.

Capt. and Mr. L. M. Kochler left Wednesday for the northern resorts, to be absent for several months.

Mrs. O. E. Meyers, wife of Captain Meyers, will arrive this week from San Francisco, Cal., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thomas, of the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilkins and children left last week for El Paso, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Raber and daughter, of Dunkerton, Iowa, are guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Leavitt.

Lieut. S. A. Purvance, 4th Cav., is sick in the hospital.

A Post Athletic Association has been organized with the following officers: Captain Flagler was made president, Sergeant Reagan, Laportus and Lackey vice-presidents, Lieutenant Prunty secretary and treasurer.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Booth will go to Kansas City on Tuesday to be the guests of Mrs. Morris before going to Chickamauga Park, where Lieutenant Booth will be stationed.

Captains Cavanaugh and Hay, of Fort Robinson, Neb., were the guests Thursday of Miss Geraldine Taylor of the city.

Lieut. H. M. Fales left last week for New York.

The 16th Battery, field artillery, in command of Captain Van Deusen, went to Lowmont last week. The large siege guns were taken with them.

Captain Abbott, of the 12th Infantry, arrived Saturday to be the guest of post friends.

The August field events will be held Thursday, Aug. 13, on the West End parade grounds. Passes for the winners of the events will be granted as follows: Winners of the individual efforts, seven days; second, five days; third, three days. Members of the winning team in the team events are to receive five days, pass for each man.

Lieut. N. E. Bower, C.H., left Thursday with 27 men from the 1st Battalion of engineers for West Point, Ky., to survey a large tract of land for the new maneuver grounds.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., is here organizing an experimental section for the machine gun and ammunition service, designed to serve with the battalion

of infantry. It will be composed of men detailed from the infantry using the Colt's automatic machine gun and the Captain's cart, which is now completed. The pack outfit will be completed within a very short time, using the standard apparatus.

There are now in the guard house 20 prisoners. Two of the last six infantry barracks are nearing completion. All will be ready by Nov. 1. Recruiting to bring the 6th Infantry companies up to a full war standard of 130 men will begin in September. At present each company has eight more enlisted men than the allowance for companies stationed at other posts.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Love, daughter of Judge J. M. Love, of Fairfax, Va., to Lieut. George D. Freeman, will take place in Zion Episcopal church, Fairfax Court House, Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 6:30 o'clock. Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman will come to the post in September, when Lieutenant Freeman will attend the General Service and Staff College.

The soldier ball team is proving more than a match for the best clubs in this section aside from the regular league organizations. In a game Sunday afternoon with the Brandon and Beal team, the score stood 18 to 2. On Thursday a very good game was played between Company E, team of the 6th Infantry, and a picked team from the city, the result being 3 to 0 in favor of the post. The Greeley Printery baseball team, of St. Louis, defeated the Fort Leavenworth Friday afternoon by a score of 10 to 0. This defeat was followed by a game on Saturday with the Orients of Kansas City, where the score again was in favor of the post team, being 13 to 2.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 10, 1903. We have lost one our most popular officers, Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, chief surg. of this department, who was retired on Friday last. On his promotion to brigadier general on Thursday a salute was given him, also a reception of all the officers at General Grant's office to pay their respects and offer their congratulations. General Cleary leaves early in September for Washington, D.C., where he will make his home. A reception will be given him before his departure by the officers of the garrison.

Capt. Samuel B. Boote has been ordered to Washington to confer with General Humphrey about building the new post, which will be one of the most desirable in the Army.

Gen. J. A. Hulen, A.G., Tex., was a visitor at the post on Friday, to arrange with Gen. Fred Grant about the final plans for the Austin encampment. Captain Hind's Battery (Light Artillery), has been ordered, and leaves Wednesday next on their long march to Austin. Those in the party are Capt. Ernest Hinds, Lieutenants Campbell, Stuart and Banta. Assist. Surg. Captain Barlow will leave later. A good time is expected, for Austin is noted for its hospitality.

Captain Dapray has been confined to his quarters for several days by illness. His company of the 26th Infantry has been ordered to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Colonel Clem does not expect to sail for Manila until October, as he intends taking a leave. Gen. and Mrs. Grant and son have gone for a few days in a private car to Corpus Christi, where his father was on duty as a Lieutenant of the 4th Infantry fifty-eight years ago.

Two civilians are in the guard house under suspicion of being responsible for the theft of valuable china, silver and furniture from the quarters of Lieutenant Stuart and others.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart give a "military euchre" party to the two garrisons next Tuesday. A good time is expected.

Major Luther Hare, retired, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Mason, at the post.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort L. H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 9, 1903. Lieutenant Sheldon, Sergeant Deuberry, Corporal Vickery and Lance Corporal Bryant left Wednesday for the Department Infantry Rifle Competition at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieutenant Sheldon, who is a sharpshooter, 1902 and 1903, goes to shoot on the officers' team from the 2d Infantry. Sergeant Deuberry, Co. B, 2d Inf., is a distinguished marksman, so, of course, does not take part in the competition, but is shooting for a place on the Army team. Corp. Vickery, Co. C, 2d Inf., and Lance Corporal Bryant, Co. B, 2d Inf., are both marksmen and both represent their companies in the competition. The garrison saw them off and wished them much success.

Lieut. Sheldon has been detailed to attend the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during the year beginning Sept. 1, 1903. He will be sadly missed from our small but happy garrison during the winter.

Captain Campbell, who has been absent from the garrison for over a year on sick leave and in hospital, is now rapidly improving. This is good news to us all.

There is another disappointed one in the post. Captain Richardson's application for a leave has been disapproved on account of the scarcity of officers here. How valuable our services become when there are only two officers in the post.

Lieut. Reginald Parshall, who is away on his honeymoon, is being wined and dined up in Wisconsin. We

are all anxiously looking forward to his return to the post with his bride.

The post baseball team suffered its first defeat for several weeks yesterday at the hands of the Cotillion Club of Little Rock, by the score of 9 to 7.

We are at last through building roads in the post, thank the —! At least we are so far as we can see now and certainly hope there are no more coming our way. We think our record will equal that of the 28th Infantry in the Philippines.

Mrs. E. M. Huckins, mother of Mrs. Richardson, has been ill during the week with chills and fever, but she is better now.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Aug. 6, 1903.

The Cavalry troops have left for their camps. Troop D is near Brown's Ranch, Troop I near Box Elder Spring, Troop K near junction of Beaver and Sucker Creeks, Troop M near Eagle Rock and Troop L between K and M.

Major and Mrs. Bolton have returned from the National Park pleased with all that they saw and did. The fishing they pronounced excellent and fine sport.

Lieut. E. K. Sterling, 3d Cav., left Friday morning for Detroit on a two months' leave. His marriage is set for Aug. 19.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin departed July 31, the former having one month's leave. They will visit friends two weeks and then proceed to the usual ultimatum, the Yellowstone.

Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan have been enjoying a visit from Mrs. Buchan, sr., and the latter's sister, Mrs. Thomas. Lieut. J. J. Mayes, 24th Inf., leaves next Wednesday for Fort Sheridan, where he will represent his regiment in the competition shooting. His wife and two daughters go with him as far as St. Paul, from which point they take the train for Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Mayes expects to be gone about six weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice gave a charming dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan and their guests, Mrs. Buchan, sr., Mrs. Angor and Mrs. Thomas. Mr. McNally was also present.

Tuesday, July 28, was an ideal day for the field sports indulged in. The entertainment was a decidedly enjoyable one, the shooting contest, tugs of war, hurdle racing by men, and the horse races being greeted with enthusiasm by contestants and spectators. The band played enlivening airs and helped to make this "field day" one to be long and agreeably remembered.

The formal hop on Thursday evening, July 30, was quite a brilliant affair, in spite of the weather, which proved most unpropitious. The decorations were few but very pretty and the tables were particularly artistic. The music was unusually good and inspiring, which fact the dancers seemed to appreciate. Major and Mrs. Wales and Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin were the committee.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Aug. 6, 1903.

"A Trip Around the World" afforded an end of merriment last Saturday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. Cronin entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison to celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary.

Capt. and Mrs. Leitch gave a hop supper Wednesday evening after the usual weekly hop.

The Misses Knapp, Strong, Devol, Brown, and Lieutenants Green, Chapman, Wiegenstein and Shockley, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Straat and Lieut. and Mrs. Mapes, enjoyed a jolly moonlight "hay-ride" last Thursday night.

Lieutenants Dodge and Wiegenstein departed Thursday morning for Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Lyon are entertaining Gen. and Mrs. Devol and daughter, Miss Florence, of Kansas City.

Miss Ball, of Chicago, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bush.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 1, 1903.

Items from the navy yard at Puget Sound, Washington, are:

Repairs to the Saturn are about completed and the parts are now being put together. Work on the boilers is still in progress. Orders have been received directing repairs on the New York sufficient to keep her in service on the Pacific Coast for about a year. According to the orders work will be rushed, as her services will be required at the earliest possible date. Upon her arrival from Alaska, about Aug. 12, a survey will be necessary to determine what repairs are required.

Major G. S. Bingham, U.S.A., quartermaster at Seattle, with Mrs. Bingham and a party of friends, visited the yard Sunday, July 25.

The cruiser Albany, which has been ordered to this yard and is now at the Asiatic Station, is expected to leave very soon en route here. She is to be copper sheathed and receive a general overhauling at an expenditure of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The refrigerator ship Celtic, which has been ordered here for extensive repairs, left the Island of Guam on July 24 for Honolulu, en route to this yard.

Two low pressure cylinders for the torpedo boat Golds-

borough were cast in the S.E. foundry July 31. This is the largest and most important casting ever made in this yard, being also as difficult a casting as is usually made in any navy yard.

The cost survey steamer Gedney, now being repaired at Moran Bros., on departing for a cruise to northern waters will take the launch Cosmos, which has been practically rebuilt at this yard and on which work will be completed this week.

Captain of the Yard J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., wife and son, J. S. Bleeker, of Seattle, left Sunday for a week's pleasure trip to Skagway, Alaska.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1903.

Among visitors recently registered at the hotel have been the following: Col. and Mrs. W. H. Lee, Miss Lee, St. Louis; Mrs. Cuvier Grover, Miss Grover, Washington; Miss May Lee Moore, Spokane, Wash.; Dr. and Mrs. Howard F. Hansell, Howard F. Hansell, Jr., Mrs. A. Hewson, Mrs. Johns Hopkins, Johns Hopkins, William G. Hopkins, Mrs. D. M. Hitch, Miss Louise Farrow, all of Philadelphia; Misses Bessie Kidder and Annie Harris, New Orleans; Capt. and Mrs. F. Allright; also Rev. Charles L. Pardee, who conducted the services and preached at the cadet chapel on Sunday, and Mrs. Pardee.

A bronze tablet has been placed on the western wall of the north sally port of Cadet Barracks, as a memorial of the late Col. Henry Moore Black, class of 1847. Below a bust in bas relief is the following inscription: "Henry Moore Black, Class 1847, colonel 2d Infantry, Commandant of Cadets, 1864-1870. Erected by classmates and graduates, who, as cadets, served under, loved and honored him."

The following have been among the young ladies attending present cadet hops: The Misses Kidder, Harris, Prince, Oliver, Spurgin, Pratt, Lusk, Stillwell, Lee, Jordan, Moore, Grover, Illegood, and many others.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

Inspector General George D. Waldron, of New Hampshire, in his report to Governor Bachelder on the annual inspection of the National Guard, says:

"In general personal appearance there has been marked improvement in the last year. Boots were well blacked, collars of more nearly uniform pattern and clothing, as a rule, clean, and had the appearance of good care. Arms and accoutrements, generally speaking, were only fair. The issue of the magazine rifle for target practice has led to neglect in care of the Springfield, and but few of the brasses on accoutrements had been polished, since issued."

"In this connection I desire to report the condition of arms the poorest at stations where they are cared for by armorers or janitors. This should certainly not be allowed after the issue of the magazine rifles. Each man should be held responsible for the proper care of the rifle issued him, and careful attention must be given its mechanism.

"Co's. F, G, H and K, composing first battalion, 2d Inf., are commended for excellence in personal appearance and condition of arms and equipments.

"Battalion commanders should be in closer touch with the companies under their immediate command. They should visit them frequently, and keep closely informed of the attendance, drills and non-commissioned officers' schools, and the subjects taken up at each, and, with the approval of the regimental commander, from time to time prescribe such course of instruction as may be desirable for the best interests of the Service."

"While there is an improvement in guard duty from year to year, the improvement the past drill season has not been sufficient to afford favorable comment. This important branch of instruction is not receiving the attention it deserves. These remarks are also applicable to extended order drill. Efficiency in these branches can only be brought about by more careful attention to non-commissioned officers' schools and practical as well as theoretical instruction in armories."

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

We shall publish a full account of the annual shooting contests at Creedmoor another week.

In the annual contest for the 3d Brigade (N.Y.) Trophy at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 7, the 4th Battalion, composed of the 28th, 44th, 39th, 40th, 27th and 31st Companies, proved the winner. The match was held on the State rifle range at Rensselaer Park. Each of the twelve men on the three teams fired twenty shots, five each at the distances of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. First Sergt. Louis J. Resenini, of Company B, 10th Battalion, carried off the individual honors with a total score of 87 out of a possible 100. The team score of the 4th Battalion was 642, of the 2d Regiment 907, and of the 10th Battalion, 871.

Colonel Dyer, of the 10th N.Y., has changed the position of Lieut. Monson Morris on his staff from that of assistant inspector of rifle practice, to battalion quartermaster. Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt is now enroute from abroad for New York, and has written a friend that he is in good health and will be present at the races for the America's cup. It is considered doubtful, however,

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FORT TWO SCORE YEARS AND TEN

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whether he will take up his military duties before November next.

Chaplain J. Madison Hare, of the 3d Regiment of New Jersey, has demonstrated that he can shoot as well as he can preach. Dr. Hare is one of the few who have qualified as "expert" at Sea Girt rifle range this season. Dr. Hare was chaplain of the 1st Regiment in the Spanish-American war, and is well known in Newark and the northern part of the State.

Companies A, D, I and G, of the 47th N.Y., will go to Princess Bay, Staten Island, on Labor Day for an outing. Lieut. Francis J. McCann, of Company I, has been nominated for captain of Company D.

Adjutant General Brown, of Michigan, announces that the State competition in rifle practice will be held at Island Lake, near Brighton, Mich., Aug. 18 and 19, 1903. At that competition a State team will be selected to attend the national competition at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 8 and 9, 1903. Major Carl A. Wagner, inspector of Small Arms Practice, will conduct this competition.

An encampment of the brigade of Florida State troops will be held upon the grounds east of and between the Country Club and St. John's River, at Jacksonville, commencing Sept. 8, 1903, and covering a period of eight days. Brig. Gen. Charles P. Lowell, commanding the brigade, will issue necessary instructions.

Adjutant General Stone, of California, announces the following encampments of organizations of the National Guard: Troop B, Cavalry, Aug. 6, 1903, for a period of not less than seven days, marching from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, Cal. First Battalion of Artillery, at Stockton, Cal., July 5, 1903, for a period of not less than seven days. Second Regiment of Infantry, at Santa Cruz, Cal., on Aug. 9, 1903, for a period of not less than seven days. Sixth Regiment of Infantry, at Santa Cruz, Cal., on Aug. 9, 1903, for a period of not less than seven days. Fifth Regiment of Infantry, at Healdsburg, Cal., on July 18, 1903, for a period of not less than seven days. Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments during the present season.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIOUS.—For list of arrivals of all troops now in the Philippines see Army and Navy Journal of July 26, page 1186.

J. P. C.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for the printed circular giving full particulars relative to the appointment of officers of the Pay Corps.

ARTILLERY.—We have no exact equivalent for the French word "rafale." It is used in the French drill book to indicate a series of eight rounds per gun throughout the battery, each two having one hundred metres elevation in excess of the last, the whole being fired as rapidly as possible after the first order without further command.

M. E. C.—The fighting races are not necessarily meat eaters. The daily ration of the Roman soldier was one pound of barley, three ounces of oil and a pint of thin wine. In the heroic age of Greece the soldiers lived on vegetables, rye meal, milk and fruits.

B. McG.—In answer to your inquiry we would say that a soldier honorably discharged for disability contracted in the line of duty making a mark of 60 per cent. should go to top of Register of Civil Service Eligibles, and should be given preference over all civilians, no matter what percentage they made. This is an official decision given by the Civil Service Commission. If the law has not been carried out in your case you should state the facts of the case to the Civil Service Commission.

W. P. S.—asks the proper person to apply to for a position on the Exposition Guards at St. Louis? Answer: Apply to Lieut. Col. E. A. Godwin, U.S.A., superintendent of the Jefferson Guard, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., in reference to appointment to that force. Preference is shown to discharged soldiers.

J. H. S.—You are eligible to re-enlist. Thirty-five years is the age limit on first enlistment. The uniform worn in Philippines by soldiers has not yet been changed from khaki. Troops returning to this country are being now supplied with olive drab.

A. C. B.—Write to D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York city, John Wiley Sons, 43 and 45 East Nineteenth street, New York city, or Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York city, and you can probably find the book you want.

The following interesting bit of gossip is from the United Service Gazette, of London: "The secret is being well kept as to the intentions of the Prince and Princess of Wales with reference to their contemplated visit to the United States. It is only a question when it will take place, as it has for some time past been decided by the King that their Royal Highness should embark on the expedition. It was some time ago taken for granted that the Prince would synchronise his visit with the great exhibition at St. Louis, in which the King himself has taken a very keen interest, having done all he can to advance the success of the British section, but it is now rumored that the Prince and Princess of Wales will cross the Atlantic at an earlier date, possibly even before they visit India in the late autumn. Strong corroboration is afforded by the fact that one of the latest additions to the fleet, the King Alfred, is held in reserve for special service, and in naval circles it is believed that out of compliment to President Roosevelt and his Navy a special squadron under the immediate command of his Royal Highness will give additional eclat to the Prince's American tour. One thing is tolerably certain, that none of the Royal progresses, which have recently attracted, and are attracting, the attention of both hemispheres will rival in success that of the Prince and his popular consort."

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BORN.

GOTSHALL.—At Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1903, a son, Robert von Bergen, to Mr. N. L. Gotshall and wife, daughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., U.S.A.

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BARNEY.—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1903, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Chas. Norton Barney, Medical Department, U.S.A., a son, Throup Danforth.

BALL.—At Grand Junction, Colo., Aug. 2, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. L. R. Ball, 13th U.S. Cav.

MARRIED.

CORNING—CLEVELAND.—At Palmyra, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1903, Miss Catherine Cleveland, a niece of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U.S.N., to William R. Corning.

READ—KAUTZ.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1903, Capt. Alvin Chambliss Read, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Kautz. Miss Kautz is a daughter of the late Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A., and her uncle is Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., and her brother is Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N.

DIED.

BROWN.—At hospital in Manila June 30, 1903, Le Roy Hyde Brown, eldest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Le Roy Brown.

MILLER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1903, Lieut. Ralph Miller, 6th U.S. Cav.

STEWART.—At Savannah, Ga., Aug. 6, 1903, Lieut. J. W. Stewart, U.S.N., retired.

SMITH.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, 1903, Mrs. Margaret Jane Smith, widow of the late Lieut. John F. Smith, 11th U.S. Inf.

STRATTON.—At Aurora, Ind., Aug. 4, 1903, Mrs. Mary Stratton, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.N., retired.

VAN HORN.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 1, 1903, Mrs. Margaret E. Van Horn, widow of the late Col. J. V. Van Horn, U.S.A., mother of Lieut. R. O. Van Horn, 12th U.S. Inf.

WOODSON.—At Paola, Kas., Aug. 7, 1903, Brig. Gen. A. E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

There are no changes in the stations of the Army since it appeared in our issue of Aug. 8, except the 25th Field Battery, which has been ordered from San Francisco to Fort Riley, Kas., for station.

FALL OF THE SULTAN OF TARACA.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Infantry, delivered an eloquent field sermon on "The Fall of the Sultan of Taraca" to the troops of the Lake Lanao Expedition on the Sunday following the Battle of Taraca River, Island of Mindanao, P.I., May 4, 1903, from which we make the following extracts:

"Captain Pershing formed the line on the lake side of the main fort of the sultan of Taraca a little after noon, with D Company, 27th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Eskridge, Troop E, 15th Cav., with Captain Koester and Lieutenant Goings in charge; Troop G, 15th Cav., with Captain Gatley and Lieutenants Curry and De Armond. These organizations surrounded the doomed fort. Lieutenant Loring, with G Company, 27th Infantry, also had a position in this line, and Private Forgyat of this command was wounded. The sultan's force was weakening from desertions and losses in action. The fire of the Moro cannoneers, the occasional rifle fire and the flashing of knives and spears continued. The engagement lasted well through the day and night and in the morning the white flag was up. The main fort of the sultan of Taraca had surrendered!"

"While the battle was in progress with the main fort of the sultan of Taraca, our troops were fording the waters of the Taraca River under similar conditions. This duty fell to Lieutenant Shaw with C Company, and Lieutenants Gracie and Miller with M Company, of the 27th Infantry. These organizations were strengthened with non-commissioned officers and privates from F Company. They forded the river, sinking nearly to the shoulders, holding rifles and ammunition above to avoid wetting. The river was forded, and that part of the battle of Taraca River, which took place about Fort Peitac, began. A weak spot was discovered in the wall of the fort and Lieutenant Shaw, Dr. Patterson, Corporal Scaritz, Private Frank and others were quickly on top. Corporal Schwartz was shot through the heart and died at once. Private Frank was shot through the head and fell to the trench below. On the opposite side of the fort Lieutenant Gracie had gained a footing and Private Webb and Carter were wounded, while the disastrous fire of the Americans into the rebels in the fort began to tell. In a little while the Moro fire weakened, the flashing of spears and knives discontinued, the dead and wounded multiplied and a white flag was raised. The brave American soldiers, who had mounted the very walls of the Moro fort to engage the foe, had won."

"The wounded were speedily cared for by the surgeons and corpsmen. Much credit is due the surgeons

and hospital corps men for accompanying the advance in these recent engagements so that they might be at hand to treat any wounded man immediately. Our soldiers got the wounded natives from the fort and the wounds of these people were bound up with care and skill. The Moro dead, more than one hundred, were buried. Heavy cannon were destroyed, while small canon, lantacas, rifles, spears and knives were removed to Camp Vicars. Thus finished the capture of Fort Peitac in the Battle of Taraca River, May 4 and 5, 1903. This battle will always stand for you as a monument to the promptness, courage and patriotism of the American soldier. A nation that can provide troops that can accomplish the feats of daring that occurred about Bayan May 2, 1902, and Peitac May 4, 1903, need have no fear as to the safety of its flag."

"A double battle was fought at Taraca River. Two forces, two forces, two positions. While Lieutenants Shaw, Gracie and Miller, of C and M Companies, were operating on the walls of Fort Peitac, Captain Pershing and Adjutant Foster, with the cavalry, the battery and D Company, continued the action upon Fort Taraca. This is the fourth time in a year and two days that these troops have been the subjects for congratulations in warfare. First, after Bayan, then after Maciu, next after Bacolod and now after Taraca. Bayan cost two officers and eight enlisted men killed, and three officers and some forty-five enlisted men wounded. Maciu cost two enlisted men wounded. Bacolod cost one enlisted man killed and one officer and eleven enlisted men wounded. Taraca cost two enlisted men killed, one officer and six enlisted men wounded. Corp. Samuel Schwartz, F Co., 27th Infantry, who was killed in the charge on Fort Peitac last Monday, was once a sergeant in the 7th Artillery. He participated in the battles of Bayan, Maciu, Bacolod and Taraca River. In each of these engagements he proved his ability as a courageous and competent non-commissioned officer. He was a steady, reliable man and a loss to the regiment. Private Burton S. Frank, M Co., 27th Infantry, who was killed at same time, was also engaged in the battles of Maciu, Bacolod and Taraca with his company. In each of these engagements he demonstrated his soldierly qualities. The gallantry of the wounded is illustrated in the battle talk between Lieutenant Ruggles and Sergeant Brown. A bullet struck Lieutenant Ruggles and he turned to Sergeant Brown and said, 'I'm hit!' Just then a bullet struck Sergeant Brown, and he replied, 'So am I!'

"Dr. Lewis, chief surgeon of the expedition, merits praise for good work. Lieutenant Gardenhire, quartermaster and commissary, also deserves credit for effectual performance of what we all know are difficult tasks. The services rendered by Drs. Stone, Steward, Leonard, Mr. Helm and interpreter Leon should not be overlooked."

TAGALOG FEELING TOWARD AMERICANS.

June 27, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following two instances of Tagalog feeling toward Americans occurring in the last province to yield to our arms may be interesting: A fiesta was in progress in the pretty town of Pagsanjan. The main street was lined on both sides with attractive houses of stone and wood all cleanly painted, not a bamboo shack in sight. From nearly every window hung an American flag, while from the second stories of the houses came strings of red, white and blue bunting crossing and re-crossing the street until a ceiling of color was formed under which five Filipino bands paraded. The plaza was laid out like a tiny park, clean and green; in its center was a four-sided monument, each side of which bore a shield dedicated respectively to the republic of North America, President William McKinley, Gov. William H. Taft and the Filipino martyr Rizal.

The women in the balconies wore gowns tastefully cut and well fitted. The men were attired in white duck and immaculate linen; the children appeared in pretty dresses and white shoes. For the first time in their Island service the Army spectators regretted that their khaki field uniforms did not include white collars and cuffs. Allowance being made for the characteristic type of gowns and absence of big hats, this well-bred crowd might have adorned one of our summer hotel porches. A Filipino band pushed through the crowd playing "Under the Double Eagle," after which a pretty girl made an appropriate speech in honor of the revered Rizal, and christened the street with his name by breaking a bottle of champagne and throwing the drops over a large American flag that floated above her head. The band again appeared playing the "Star Spangled Banner," in response to which the multitude uncovered and cheered lustily. In answer to our inquiry as to why no Filipino flag was displayed, we were told that there was none; that the people of this rich copra district did not desire independence yet, but hoped later on for some such recognition as was accorded Cuba. Satisfaction with the present arrangement was manifest everywhere.

On the occasion of the fiesta of San Juan de Babtista

in Calamba, there was a native theatrical company scheduled for a performance. The players were accustomed in their usual daily dress, no attempt at make up. They were painfully amateurish and eager to do well. The play was the usual hit at the Friars, one of whom, fat, loathsome and immoral, figured prominently as a power in the first act, but a wreck in the last, to the great delight of the audience. The bamboo stage was crude, the teatro, an old sugar house, beastly hot, and the prompter strongly in evidence, reading the whole score in a monotone while the players shouted the words after him. Finale: The native orchestra struck up the preliminary strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience consisting of perspiring, poorly-dressed and ignorant gente of which this rice-paddy community is largely composed, rose in their seats while the company of some twenty voices sang our national air in Tagalog. There were not over six or seven Americans in the building, so this display of enthusiasm was not arranged for other applause than that of the native audience.

INTERESTED.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY.

The Remington Arms Company have just issued a catalogue which is one of the finest specimens of book-work in this line we have ever seen. Besides turning out small arms by the hundreds of thousands during its long and prosperous career, the Remington Company has furnished the State of Washington with a Governor and the United States with a Senator. There is no corner of the known world so remote that it has not heard of the Remington gun. The double-barreled Remington shotgun is a favorite with sportsmen, and is produced in larger number than any gun of the kind. The extraordinary success achieved by the company is attributable to its extensive experience, covering a period of eighty-seven years, to the high and honest standard of workmanship, spirit of progress, and the adoption of latest manufacturing methods, all of which enables them to produce and sell superior fire arms, giving the consumer greater value than other manufacturers not so well equipped. The armory at Ilion, N.Y., is one of the most complete establishments of its kind, consisting of sixty buildings, having a floor space of nearly 400,000 feet. Commencing with 1865, the Remington Arms Company has received the award of thirty-three gold, silver and bronze medals at various industrial expositions. The catalogue, which is handsomely illustrated, will be furnished on application to the company at Ilion, N.Y. It gives a great variety of information of interest to sportsmen.

The essay on modern bullet wounds and modern treatment, by Major F. Smith, D.S.O.R.A.M.C., gained the prize provided by the fund instituted in honor of Thomas Alexander, C.B., Director General of the British Army Medical Department, 1858-60. Major Smith holds that all soldiers should be thoroughly trained in first aid and stretcher work. If no bearer is at hand the first available man should be called upon to assist the wounded. Few men bleed to death on the battlefield and scarcely one of these could be saved except by prompt attention on the spot. It follows, therefore, that the hasty removal of wounded from the field really does more harm than good. In the effort to clear the ground of wounded while the battle is in progress, fractured bones are jogged about by rough hands of men in a hurry to get out of harm's way themselves. "Imagine," Dr. Smith says, "men with fractured thighs, not to speak of other injuries, being carried at night along rugged tracks in the two-handed seat, or in the blanket stretcher, without splint of any kind on their tortured limbs. How needless the sufferings of these unfortunate victims of misguided kindness." The extent of ground over which an engagement must now be fought makes it difficult for the regular bearers to look after the men, and if they are disabled there is no one to replace them. In the case of a combat with a savage foe it will be necessary to carry the wounded to the rear, but Dr. Smith thinks that otherwise it would, in many cases, be better to leave them on the field until daylight.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America has issued under copyright an exceedingly handsome and useful pocket guide to the forthcoming international yacht races. The cover, beautifully printed in colors, shows the signals flags of the contesting yachts and the contents include longitudinal and cross-section views of both Reliance and Shamrock III; a map of the course; a short dictionary of yachting terms; pictures of yachts and schooners which have contested for the America's Cup in the past; two handsome photographs of both Reliance and Shamrock III; a page showing the evolution of yachting models, and a fund of other interesting matter.

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The New York Press prints this tale of the sea:

Captain Engellandt sailed from Memel with a cargo of planks for Oldenburg. The captain remained at the wheel during a gale which overtook the vessel next night, and at four in the morning went to his cabin to change his wet clothes.

He had just got into dry under clothing when the vessel capsized, and he found himself standing on the roof of the cabin, the door of which the sea had hermetically closed.

By unloosening the boards of what was now the roof, he got into the hold, which contained only loose masts. Fortunately some shelves of a high cupboard standing in the cabin remained intact, and from them he collected two tins of condensed milk, some prunes, rice, sugar and sausage. He also found a hammer.

For twelve days the man lived in his prison, eating as sparingly as possible and drinking seawater, which appears to have had no ill effect. He spent his free time in hammering on the steel bottom of the ship to attract the attention of chance passing vessels, and slept well at nights, for after the first few days the sea was smooth. He knew when it was day, for a dim light penetrated the water.

On the twelfth day the Norwegian steamer Aurora saw the wreck and sent a boat to take it in tow. Engellandt had fallen asleep, but hearing footsteps over his head he began knocking with his hammer and shouting. The Aurora's men returned to their ship for tools, and bored a hole through the bottom of the wreck where they had heard the knocking. When they drew out their drill a man's finger followed, and they soon learned that Engellandt had food for four days more and wished to be towed to land, for it was impossible to release him in the open sea.

The Aurora towed the wreck safely to Neufahrwasser, where with considerable difficulty it was attached to a huge crane, a plate was unloosened, and the imprisoned captain freed. He was perfectly conscious, and even able to walk alone. The three men who had constituted his crew were probably drowned when the vessel capsized.

THE GUN BEFORE THE MAN.

"The United States rifle," says the London Times, "has sights, which, for target shooting at any rate, are infinitely superior to ours. It has not only a peep hole in the bar of the back sight, which

is useful as the orthoptic sight of a match rifle, save for its distance from the eye, but also a movable wind gauge which can be adjusted with absolute precision. In fact it is a match rifle, less only by the spirit level which warns a match rifleman when he is canting his rifle. Now the English riflemen can allow for wind only by the clumsy contrivance of lines painted on the bar; and that, to put it bluntly, is not half so accurate as the mechanical contrivance. Men who are really interested in the development of the rifle, soldiers no less than civilians, are sadly disheartened by the failure of our authorities to adopt a sliding wind gauge; and it may be well to quote two conversations of yesterday. One was held at the firing point at 1,000 yards, when, while the triumphant Americans were cheering the British team and the British team were cheering them, I examined one of the United States rifles in company with a distinguished Irish rifleman.

"I cannot make out," said a bystander, "why we do not adopt that back sight."

"Why?" said the Irishman, "because we are blind fools."

"You never said a truer word in your life," said an enthusiastic Yankee, a perfect stranger up to that time. The other conversation was with one who has done more, perhaps, than any other of the little band of men who started the Army Rifle Association, to foster rifle shooting in the Army, and he said, "The match will be well lost if it forces us to adopt a sliding wind gauge." So it will. Such a wind gauge as the United States team used makes for accuracy. It substitutes mechanical exactitude for human fallibility; and the case is one in which the old bugbear of 'service conditions' may be pushed on one side. The American wind gauge is simple, strong and easily adjusted, and there is nothing easier than to screw it tight at zero until it is wanted. While it is in that condition the rifle is as good as our rifle is now, and it is almost fair to say that all the younger generation of riflemen (construing 'younger' generously so as to include, say, 45 years) are in its favor, and only the old women are against it."

The Krupp works has turned out up to Jan. 1, 1902, 39,876 guns. In the sixty departments of the cast steel works in activity in 1901, there were in use about 5,300 machine tools and engines, 22 rolling machines, 141 steam hammers of 100 to 50,000 kilos, and of a total power of 242,775 kilos, 63 hydraulic presses, including two bending presses of 7,000 tons and one forging press of 2,000 tons' power; 323 vertical boilers, 513 steam engines,

varying from 2 to 3,500 horse-power, and of a total of 43,848 horse-power; 369 electric motors and 591 cranes, varying in their carrying capacity from 400 to 150,000 kilos, and of a total carrying capacity of 6,327,900 kilos. In all 1,367,000 tons of coal and 7,004,939 kilowatt-hours of electricity were used in a year. The firing ground at Meppen is 25 kilometers long and 4 kilometers in width; in 1902 there were carried out there 1,002 trials of guns. At the range in the steel works itself there were fired in 1902 in round numbers 13,000 shots, partly for purposes of experiment, and partly for testing guns which were ready for delivery. At both ranges 25,200 shots were fired in 1902, and there were used 56,000 kilos of smokeless powder and 421,000 kilos of projectiles. According to the census of April 1, 1903, the total number of persons employed in the Krupp Works amounted to 41,013, of whom 4,046 were officials. With the wives and families over 150,000 persons were dependent upon these works.

The Blue Book issued this year by the Marine Review of Cleveland, states that not a single contract has been let for a vessel for the foreign trade of the United States during the past two years. During the fiscal year ended June 30 last, 1,536 vessels of 456,076 gross tons were built in the United States, compared with 1,657 vessels of 473,981 gross tons for the previous fiscal year. Vessels now under construction indicate a further lessened output for the coming fiscal year. A contract for vessels for the coastwise service include a side-wheel passenger steamer and a freight steamer for the Fall River Line, the former to cost \$1,400,000, both to be built by the Fore River Ship & Engine Co., Quincy, Mass.; a 400-ft. passenger and freight steamer for the Mallory Line of New York, and a similar vessel for the Ocean Steamship Co., of Savannah, both to be built at the Roach Ship Yard, Pa.; a 300-ft. steamer for the Clyde Line, to be built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia; a steamer for the Eastern Steamship Co., to be about 350 ft. long; two steamers for the Ericsson Line, each 203 ft. long, all to be built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del., and four dredges for Government service, to be built by the Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md. These embrace all that are of any importance. During the year contracts for four battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats have been given to them. Contracts for two more battleships are about to be given, and in addition the New York Navy Yard is building one battleship. Forty-one warships are at present under construction, representing a displacement of 338,948 tons, a total horse power of 415,500, and costing for hulls and machinery \$90,314,516.

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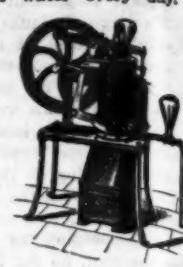
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